

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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U.S. GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS ATTACK ON SOVIET UN MISSION

OW240223 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, February 23 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government today condemned the terrorist act of a bomb blast in the Soviet UN Mission's housing complex in New York last night which caused extensive damage to a vehicle and a fire. "The United States Government condemns this act of terrorism against the Soviet UN Mission complex," said State Department spokesman John Hughes, adding "We have nothing but contempt for anyone who would attack the accredited representatives of a foreign government on our soil." A group which calls itself Jewish Direct Action was reported to have claimed responsibility for the bomb blast. Hughes said: "There is no place in this country for terrorism and foreign diplomats must be allowed to carry out their activities without a terrorist threat against them." The spokesman indicated that resources of the federal government will be brought to bear to find out who committed last night's bombing and to prosecute the perpetrators to the full extent of the law.

OIL DRILLING BEGINS IN SOUTH CHINA SEA

OW261325 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, Feb 26 KYODO -- Major oil developing companies, including British Petroleum (BP) Co. and Exxon Corp., have started drilling for crude oil in the South China Sea., one of the world's largest untapped oil reserves.

BP opened the drilling race last November in two of the four mining zones it was given access to by the Chinese Government. A joint venture by Exxon and Royal Dutch Shell, and Occidental Petroleum Corp, is expected to follow next week, according to Chinese Government sources.

The government-financed Japan National Oil Corp. is also preparing to start drilling operations in September in the ninth mining zone of the subtropical sea. A corporation official said he is hopeful the ninth zone will yield oil by the end of the year. In addition, the corporation has acquired the right to drill in the eighth zone along with five other companies, including Getty Oil Co. of Los Angeles. Japan's Idemitsu Oil Development Co. has completed a geological survey in a zone of the northern continental shelf in the Gulf of Tonkin.

So far, Western oil interests have reached agreement with the China National Offshore Oil Corp. to drill in 12 zones of the South China Sea and surrounding areas. The zones cover an area of 26,000 square kilometers, according to Chinese sources. They said BP and Exxon have established offices, using an entire floor of a hotel in Guangdong, a gateway to southern China.

New businesses have sprouted in the area, some set up jointly by the Chinese Government and overseas interests to provide helicopter transportation and meteorological information and to produce communications equipment. The sources said Japanese general trade firms are becoming active. The oil boom is expected to create tens of thousands of new jobs in the area, the sources said.

SEMINAR ON GATT CLOSING IN BEIJING

OW251036 Beijing XINHUA in English 0852 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 25 (XINHUA) -- A seminar on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the first ever held in China, closed here today. The six-day seminar brought together 60 Chinese specialists and officials from tariff and trade departments to attend lectures on the guiding principles of the agreement and its application in world trade transactions. Guest lecturers include Ake Linden, director of the GATT Office of Legal Affairs, and Jacques Nusbaumer, director of technical and other barriers to the trade division, of the GATT. The seminar was sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

UN FUND TO PROVIDE PRC FAMILY PLANNING AID

OW240951 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 24 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) will provide 50 million U.S. dollars for China's population planning program between 1985 and 1989, according to Sjaak Bavelaar, UNFPA deputy representative to China. This second program cycle will cover more than 30 projects, he said, including 14 for family planning research, surveys and personnel training, seven for production of contraceptives and 14 for studies of population science and the problem of ageing. Also to be financed are nine major universities engaged in population studies and eight publicity centers across the country.

The UN official, who had just returned from a trip to Shanghai, praised the city, with the biggest urban population of all Chinese cities, as one of the world's best in population planning. A dozen of the planned UNFPA projects are related to Shanghai. In its first five-year program cycle, which began in 1980, the UNFPA also provided 50 million U.S. dollars for more than 20 cooperative projects. Some of the projects have already been completed, while the rest are expected to be finished at the end of this year.

PRC DELEGATE SPEAKS AT UN WOMEN'S COMMISSION

OW251825 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Vienna, February 25 (XINHUA) -- The Vienna-based United Nations Commission on the Status of Women ended its 10-day session here today. The 30th session, held by the commission before the 1985 world women's conference, reviewed progress in attaining goals set at the start of the UN decade for women (1976-85). Among the goals are full employment, universal primary schooling by the year 2000, reduction of infant mortality and participation in the struggle for international peace and security and against colonialism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation, and all forms of foreign domination.

During the debate at the session, many delegates from developing countries called attention to the plight of women and children living under racist minority regimes, in the occupied Arab territories and other occupied regions. Huang Ganying, China's chief delegate and vice-chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, said that in all troubled regions of the world women and children are always the first victims. But in the face of harsh reality, women of various countries have gradually come to realize their responsibility, she said.

"In recent years," she said, "an increasing number of women in various regions and countries have joined the rest of the people in valiantly opposing foreign armed aggression, striving for and upholding national independence and combatting racial discrimination and apartheid." "The Chinese women have consistently and firmly supported them in their just struggle," she added.

"The maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security has always been a matter of primary importance and of common concern to the people and women of the world," Huang Ganying pointed out.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE

HK250609 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 84 p 7

["Special Dispatch" by Zhang Liang: "Reagan Expresses Willingness To Establish Better Relations With the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Washington, 22 Feb -- President Reagan tonight said at his first press conference of the year that he is willing to establish "better" relations with the Soviet Union, and claimed that there was no way the United States would allow the Strait of Hormuz to be blockaded. Reagan said the United States is willing to establish "better" relations with the Soviet Union, and is willing to sit down and try to solve the existing problems between the two countries. Reagan called Bush's meeting with Chernenko in Moscow "a very fruitful meeting." "We have made him (Chernenko) understand that we are willing to establish better relations (with the Soviet Union)." He also expressed his welcome for the Soviet proposal on eliminating chemical weapons through international inspection. According to the reports of Western news agencies, in the 21 February discussion on banning chemical weapons at the Geneva talks on disarmament, the Soviet delegates changed their past negative attitude, and agreed in principle to the proposal for on-the-spot stationing of international supervisory representatives to examine and eliminate special equipment for chemical weapons. It is believed that this was the first important statement of the new Soviet leadership since it came into power.

When the question was asked what measures the United States will take if the Strait of Hormuz is blockaded due to the intensification of the war between Iran and Iraq, Reagan answered, the United States and its alliances "will by no means look on with folded arms," and that the sea route will never be severed. He said, "the United States has a permanent naval force in the Persian Gulf," and "we will maintain the free passage of the straits." However, Reagan did not say what measures the United States would take.

While answering reports' questions, he denied the view that the "United States has failed in Lebanon." He said that the redeployment of the U.S. Marines did not mean bugging out, but rather removing them to a safer position. He also said that the U.S. special envoy was shuttling between Damascus, Beirut, and Tel Aviv in order to strive to help the United States work out a peaceful solution.

While talking about financial deficits at home, Reagan said that from a long-term point of view, the deficits problem should be solved. He did not underrate the influence of deficits, but opposed the methods proposed by Congress of increasing taxes and cutting defense spending in order to reduce deficits. He maintained that a tax increase might curb economic growth and reduce government income. Democrats in Congress have always used the problem of deficits to attack Reagan. Before the start of this evening's press conference, O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, accused Reagan of "purely playing political tricks" with regard to the problem of deficits. Reagan's remarks quoted above were meant as a retort to the Democrats.

AMERICAN DELEGATION, SRV DISCUSS MIA ISSUE

OW241934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi, February 23 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the United States led by Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Armitage discussed with the Vietnamese side on the issue of Americans Missing In Action (MIA) in the Vietnam war during its 4-day visit to Vietnam ending on February 22.

Press reports here revealed that during its stay here, the U.S. delegation held talks on the MIA issue with a Vietnamese delegation headed by Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hoang Anh Tuan. The two sides agreed to further promote cooperation in solving the issue.

A VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY report said the Vietnamese side provided the American side with new information on a number of American soldiers who died in the Vietnam war. The two sides decided to resume the quarterly meetings of technical experts of the two countries which were suspended last year. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach received the American delegation on February 21.

Beijing Vietnamese Report

OW250738 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Foreign news agency reports say that a U.S. delegation, headed by Mr Armitage, assistant secretary of defense, visited Hanoi from 19 to 22 February, and had talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on the issue of searching for American personnel missing during the Vietnam war.

After the delegation's arrival in Bangkok from Hanoi, the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok issued a statement saying that Vietnam had kept the United States informed of some new facts on the search for missing American personnel, that Vietnam had agreed to strengthen its cooperation with the United States on the issue.

A Western news agency, quoting a statement by a Hanoi-based Western personality says: Basically, Hanoi sees improved relations with Washington to be of future economic advantage; but this time Vietnam did not return any U.S. soldiers' remains to the U.S. delegation. This proves the two countries' relations have not been normalized.

SINO-AMERICAN VALVE COPRODUCTION IN TIANJIN

OW231255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1156 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Tianjin, February 23 (XINHUA) -- The Tanggu valve factory in Tianjin plans to export 7,500 butterfly valves and 3,400 accessories this year through Mark Controls International of the United States, factory officials said. Under a seven-year co-production contract signed in March 1980, the American firm has transferred to the Tanggu partner managerial methods, blueprints and technical data on water butterfly valves of center line design used in the petrochemical and shipbuilding industries.

The Tanggu factory has imported two sets of equipment from Mark Controls and built a workshop capable of producing 20,000 valves annually. The product quality meets the norms set by Lloyd's Register of Shipping. Valves worth 200,000 U.S. dollars have been sold back to the American firm in the past three years. Another workshop is under construction to increase the Tanggu factory's valve output to 60,000 units a year. The American company is responsible for international sales of 50 percent of the valves, while the Tanggu factory sells the remainder in China.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. PLAN FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

HK201017 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 84 p 7

["News Analysis" by Lan Caiji: "The U.S. 'Package Plan' for Central America"]

[Text] Recently, U.S. President Reagan submitted a bill to Congress in which he put forth a "package plan" for increasing by a big margin the economic and military aid to Central America. The bill requires that the United States provide \$400 million of supplementary economic aid to Central America in the 1984 fiscal year and \$8 billion in economic aid from 1985 to 1989 while at the same time providing the governments supported by the United States in this area with more than \$500 million in military aid in the coming 2 years.

This bill was formulated by the Reagan administration in accordance with a suggestion made by the Kissinger Commission. On 11 January this commission presented a report to Reagan after conducting investigation and study for half a year -- since last July. The report suggested that economic and military aid to Central America be immediately increased by a big margin and that economic, military, and diplomatic measures be taken to solve the crisis in this region. Reagan soon decided to adopt this suggestion, saying that the main points of the report would be taken as the government's plan for its action in Central America.

The purpose of the Reagan administration in deciding to carry out such a plan of enormous aid in Central America is primarily to effectively maintain and strengthen the influence of the United States in this region, to stop the infiltration and expansion of hostile forces, and to gain "strategic superiority." But it also has some tactical considerations. Reagan has always taken as his own duty the restoration and enhancement of the "prestige" of the United States. He has adopted a series of tough policies toward Central America, including direct military involvement. Although the U.S. armed invasion on Grenada played a certain role in restraining the infiltration of the other superpower, yet it aggravated the war crisis in this region and was opposed by the governments and people of various Latin American countries. Many people in the United States also felt uneasy over it. Within the U.S. ruling circles, there have also been endless debates over Reagan's tough policies, such as supporting the Salvadoran Government to suppress guerrillas and forming military threats against Nicaragua. At present, Reagan has decided to campaign again for the presidency. In order to reduce attacks from the Democratic Party, he established a two-party commission headed by Kissinger and carried out the "package plan" for Central America. Obviously, this effort was aimed at changing his passive position, alleviating both internal and external pressure, and closing the rifts between the United States and the majority of Latin American countries.

The Reagan administration has realized that although it can succeed for the time being and in certain places by means of armed interference, the root cause of the long-term instability in Central America, which provides the Soviet Union with seizable opportunities, lies in the social contradictions of the Central American countries. In particular, those autocratic and decadent political powers backed by the United States, powers which are suppressing the people, are opposed by the people. The people in these countries have a strong desire for democracy and social reform. In order to deal with this situation, both military measures and pacificatory measures of reform are necessary. For this reason, the Reagan administration has changed its past tough policy into a policy of "carrot and stick," which is characterized by dealing with different things in different ways.

It seems that at present, the Reagan administration has taken El Salvador as the main country in which the plan for Central America is to be carried out. For military aid to this country alone, the Congress has approved that more than \$60 million will be offered each year, and in the coming 2 years, more than \$300 million of supplementary aid will be granted. The reason the United States has spared no expense in giving aid to this small country, which has an area of slightly more than 20,000 square kilometers, is that the guerrilla forces in this country have been developing rapidly and the present political power is faced with a serious crisis. The United States holds that once the Salvadoran political power is overthrown, it will inevitably endanger the neighboring countries and the entire Caribbean region, and the "backyard" of the United States will be more unpeaceful. While increasing its aid to the Salvadoran Government, the United States also requires the latter to stop the terrorist activities of the rightist forces so as to win the people's support, maintain its position, and stabilize the situation.

The U.S. Government adopts a high-handed policy toward the Nicaraguan Government and people. It supports the antigovernment forces in the country and ever uses the remnant Somoza army, which it supports financially, to carry out subversive activities against Nicaragua, attempting to force the Nicaraguan Government by means of political and military pressure to compromise and change its internal and external policies. As for some other Central American countries such as Guatemala and Honduras, the United States is trying to help them solve some difficulties through implementing the plan of increasing economic aid and through carrying out social reforms, so that the internal situation in these countries may be stabilized.

Facts have proved that the interference by external forces is the main reason for the instability and disturbances in Central America. For this reason, most Latin American countries have been opposed to foreign interference and have stated the requirement that the problems concerning the situation in Central America should be solved by peaceful means by the people in this region. The negotiation promoted by the Contadora Group has been widely supported by various Latin American countries, which hold that this is the "best road" for overcoming the crisis in Central America. However, the "package plan" of the United States, which is aimed at strengthening U.S. rule and suppressing the national democratic revolutionary movement by military intervention, cannot but be criticized and opposed by Latin American countries. Recently, some countries of the Contradora Group made a statement. It pointed out that the U.S. "package plan" has nothing similar to the propositions of this group and emphasized that it is opposed to any forms of "military intervention" by the United States in Central America. The recent "Caracas document" signed by the heads of seven Latin American countries and the Spanish prime minister clearly shows support for the efforts of the Contadora Group and opposes "all military actions, as that which happened recently, which make it possible to bring about instability to any Latin American country." Judging from this, we can see that it is very difficult for the United States to succeed in closing the rifts between itself and Latin American countries through implementing the "package plan."

As a matter of fact, the "package plan" of the Reagan administration is nothing new. In the later period of the Carter administration, the U.S. Government already implemented a similar plan, attempting to control the situation in Central America through "human rights" and through political, economic, military and diplomatic methods. It was not successful either. At present, quite a few people in the United States have thrown doubts upon the "package plan" and have adopted an attitude of reservation toward it. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR pointed out that Reagan's plan has made the disputed Central American issue more prominent. Therefore, the Central American issue is likely to become an issue of dispute in this year's election campaign in the United States.

CHEERNENKO NAMED CHAIRMAN OF USSR DEFENSE COUNCIL

OW260310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, February 25 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Communist Party Secretary-General Konstantin Chernenko has been named chairman of the Council of Defense of the USSR.

This was disclosed by Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, at a reception on Friday to mark the 66th anniversary of the Soviet Army Day. But this has not been reported in the Soviet press yet.

According to the practice in the time of Leonid Brezhnev and Yuriy Andropov, the chairmanship of the Council of Defense goes automatically to the party secretary-general.

USSR LODGES PROTEST AGAINST ATTACK ON UN MISSION

OW260716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, February 25 (XINHUA) -- A protest against American connivance at terrorist attack on the Soviet mission to the United Nations was lodged today by the Soviet Foreign Ministry with the American Embassy in Moscow, the Soviet news agency TASS reported. The protest note said that on the night of February 22, three high-powered explosive devices were thrown into a residential building of the Soviet mission to the United Nations, causing serious material damage and threatening the life of the staff of the Soviet mission.

The note charged that several hours before the explosion, official U.S. services were notified of a crime being prepared but did nothing to prevent it. None of those criminals guilty of staging terrorist acts was punished though they are well known to the U.S. authorities. The note said that the U.S. authorities bore "the entire responsibility" for this terrorist activity.

PRC WRITERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON SHOLOKHOV DEATH

OW241331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1309 GMT 24 Feb 84

["China Extends Condolences on Death of Soviet Writer Sholokhov" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 24 (XINHUA) -- The Secretariat of the Chinese Writers' Association sent a message today to the Secretariat of the Union of Soviet Writers, extending its deep condolences over the death of Soviet writer Mikhail Sholokhov.

The message reads: "Many of Sholokhov's brilliant works have been translated into the Chinese language and been warmly received by writers and readers in our country. Please accept our deep condolences over the death of this Soviet writer of eminence."

Sholokhov died on February 21 at the age of 79. His four-volume epic "And Quiet Flows the Don" won him the Nobel Prize for Literature of 1965.

SOUTH KOREAN TENNIS TEAM ARRIVES IN KUNMING

SK251020 Seoul YONHAP in English 1001 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Hong Kong, Feb. 25 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's national tennis team left here for China Saturday to compete in the Davis Cup Eastern Zone match, scheduled for March 2-4, in Kunming.

The eight-member team led by President of the Korean Tennis Association Kim Tok-yong departed for the Chinese southern provincial city of Kunming on Flight 342, a Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) plane.

Before boarding the British-made trident jetliner with about 40 passengers, Kim told reporters, "We will do our utmost to enhance the nation's prestige by maintaining sportsmanship as Koreans and fighting openly and squarely against Chinese athletes."

The trip, the first by a group of South Korean sportsmen to set foot in China, is seen as a turning point in sports exchange between the two nations because no diplomatic relations exist between Beijing and Seoul.

[YONHAP at 1238 GMT on 25 February adds: "Following landing at the Kunming airport on Flight 342, a Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) plane, they rested at a local hotel in northwestern Kunming. Earlier Saturday, the team of two officials and six players left here [Hong Kong] for Kunming after obtaining Chinese entry visas to become the first South Korean athletes to compete in China."]

PRC, JAPANESE EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION OFFICERS MEET

OW261532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 26 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and had a cordial talk with Tadashi Yaoita, president of the Japan-China Agricultural and Peasants Exchange Association, and his party here this afternoon.

JAPAN, PRC OFFICIALS MEET ON NUCLEAR COOPERATION

OW241615 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, February 24 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Science and Technology Agency Director-General Michiyuki Isurugi said today Japan and China have a common task in developing nuclear energy.

Meeting with the visiting Chinese nuclear delegation here, Isurugi said he hopes the two countries will cooperate in developing peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The Chinese delegation, led by member of the State Science and Technology Commission Jia Weiwen arrived here today for a week-long visit.

REPORTAGE ON WU XUEQIAN'S GOODWILL TOUR

Burmese Foreign Minister's Banquet

BK241317 Beijing International Service in Burmese 1130 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing hosted a dinner the evening of 22 February in honor of PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, who is on a goodwill visit. In their toasts the two ministers pledged to further develop the friendly relations, cooperation, and pauphaw [kinship] relationship between China and Burma.

In his speech, Minister U Chit Hlaing said Burma and China have grown closer from a relationship of good friends to a pauphaw relationship owing to the foresight and ingenuity of the leaders of the two countries. He expressed hope that the relationship between the two countries will become closer and that the two sides will strive to develop their fruitful and traditional friendship.

In his speech, Minister Wu Xueqian said China and Burma are two neighboring countries with a pauphaw relationship and close ties existing between them. The close ties between the two countries are in accordance with the interests of the people of the two countries and peace and security of the region. He added that the Chinese Government and people would, together with the Burmese Government and people, make continued efforts to further strengthen and develop the bilateral friendly relations, cooperation, and pauphaw relationship.

Minister Wu Xueqian also praised the five principles of peaceful coexistence presented by China and Burma and China and India. He said so long as all peace-loving forces close their ranks, oppose and persist in the struggle against hegemonism, power politics, aggression and expansion, world peace can be preserved and the security of the mankind can be safeguarded.

Leaves Rangoon for Bangkok

OW241327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Rangoon, February 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and his party left here this afternoon for Bangkok, after concluding their three-day visit to Burma. They were seen off at the airport by Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and Chinese Ambassador to Burma Huang Mingda. Before their departure, Wu Xueqian gave a banquet to thank the Burmese hosts for their warm welcome and hospitality.

During their stay in Burma, Wu Xueqian and his party visited the Burmese National Museum and the Pazundaung rice mill in Rangoon. Wu Xueqian and his party will make a stopover in Bangkok before proceeding to Malaysia for an official visit.

Arrives in Bangkok

OW241931 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Bangkok, February 24 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, flew in here this afternoon on his way to Malaysia. Talking to reporters at the airport, Wu Xueqian, who just wound up an official visit to Burma, said he was very pleased to have the opportunity to come to Thailand and exchange views with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

He said he would discuss with Mr Sitthi the Kampuchean issue and other issues of common concern. He stressed that the Kampuchean issue was the main concern not only for the ASEAN countries but also for China. Sources here revealed that Wu Xueqian would meet with Mr Sitthi at the Thai foreign ministry tomorrow morning and leave here in the afternoon for Malaysia for an official visit.

Talks With Sitthi

OW251516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Bangkok, February 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese and Thai foreign ministers today shared the view that the situation in Kampuchea is getting better, with the three sides of the Kampuchean resistance forces becoming more united and the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government scoring considerable successes both politically and militarily.

Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila expressed identical views during their talks here this morning on extensive international issues and regional problems as well as on the furtherance of cooperation between the two countries. Wu is on a one-day stopover here on his way to Malaysia.

The two foreign ministers believed that the situation in Kampuchea is favorable to the growth of the resistance forces. Both sides were pleased with the recent successes of the resistance forces in raiding a number of major cities in Kampuchea under Vietnamese control. They stressed the significance of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government becoming more united in their common struggle against Vietnamese aggressors. The two sides pledged to continue their support to the Coalition Government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in its struggle against Vietnam.

Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Kongsiri told reporters after the talks of the two foreign ministers that Thailand and China had agreed that every effort must be made to put pressure on Vietnam for the complete withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea and that a timetable be guaranteed for the withdrawal of its first batch of troops.

Sawanit quoted Sitthi as describing the talks with Wu Xueqian as "very useful." The exchange of views had made Thailand full of confidence in a turning for the better in the situation in Kampuchea as well as in the whole southeast Asian region. Sawanit said the two foreign ministers also touched on trade between the two countries.

Arrives in Kuala Lumpur

OW251856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, February 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived here tonight for a friendly visit to Malaysia at the invitation of Malaysian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ghazali bin Shafie.

During the three-day visit, Minister Wu is expected to hold talks with his Malaysian host and meet other Malaysian Government leaders to exchange views on international issues of mutual concern, on situation in the Southeast Asian region and on developing friendly relations between China and Malaysia.

Wu Xueqian left Bangkok this afternoon. He met and held talks with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsilla of Thailand during the brief stopover there.

Meets Deputy Prime Minister

OW270848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, February 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian paid a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia Datuk Musa bin Hitam here this morning. Musa told Wu Xueqian that the development of bilateral relations between Malaysia and China has been satisfactory in the past decade since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The deputy prime minister said, "We appreciate the cooperation between the two countries, especially on many international issues." He expressed the hope that this cooperation will be still closer in future. Musa said Malaysia is happy to see that China is carrying out its modernization program and he is also eager to strengthen its ties with friendly countries on international relations. Since Malaysia and China are close neighbours, it is natural that we hope the present Sino-Malaysian trade and economic relations will not only be maintained but will continue to strengthen in future. This will serve the interest of both countries.

In the name of the Chinese Government, Wu Xueqian extended an invitation to the deputy prime minister for a visit to China. Musa gladly accepted it and said he is eagerly looking forward to visiting China in the near future.

Yesterday evening, Wu Xueqian called on Malaysian Minister of Primary Industries Paul Leong Khee Seong. They exchanged views on trade relations between China and Malaysia. They both believed that the prospect is bright for further development of economic and trade relations between the two countries. The discussion was followed by a dinner hosted by the Malaysian minister.

JI PENGFEI MEETS HONG KONG COLLEGE PRESIDENT

OW251136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1053 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 25 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with Doctor Daniel C.W. Tse, president of Hong Kong Baptist College, and his wife. They arrived here February 23 at the invitation of the Ministry of Education.

HUANG HUA ATTENDS HONG KONG RECEPTION

HK241518 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1315 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Hong Kong, 24 Feb (XINHUA) -- Zhao Zhenkui, director of the Hong Kong Visa Office of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs, held a reception this evening to mark the relocation of the visa office. The reception was held at the new address -- 5th floor, lower block, No 26, Harbor Road, Wanchai. Attending the reception were honored guests of various circles totaling more than 500 people, including responsible persons of the Hong Kong XINHUA Branch and Hong Kong offices of Chinese institutions, officials of the Hong Kong Government, commissioners, general consuls and consuls of foreign countries, as well as noted personages of various circles in Hong Kong.

The NPC delegation headed by Huang Hua, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, after attending the first conference of the Asian forum of parliamentarians on population and development, arrived in Hong Kong this afternoon (24 February). Huang Hua, head of the delegation, together with delegation members Yang Yongyi, vice governor of Jiangsu Province and deputy to the NPC; and Zhang Ruiying, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and deputy to the NPC, and others attended the reception.

Jiao Ling, deputy director of the Consular Affairs Department of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and section chief Lin Yongping made a special trip to Hong Kong and took part in the reception.

Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong XINHUA Branch, and deputy directors Cao Weilian, Luo Keming, Qi Feng, Ye Feng, Li Chuwen, and Chen Bojian' Zhang Jianhua, vice chairman of China Resources (Group) Company Limited; Yuan Geng, vice chairman of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company Limited; and responsible persons of China's organizations in Hong Kong attended the reception. Also present at the reception were personages from various circles, including Fei Li-min, Wong Kuan-cheng, Huo Ying-tung, Ho Sin-heng, Lee Tzu-sung, Tong Ping-ta, Chiu Te-ken, Pao Yu-sing, Shih Hui, Hu Han-hui, Wu Kang-min, and Huang Chien-li.

Political Adviser McLaren; J. Curle, director of the Protocol Section; and Alan Carter, director of the Immigration Department, also attended the reception. At the reception, hosts and guests had a happy get-together in a warm atmosphere.

XINHUA HONG KONG DIRECTOR GIVES FESTIVAL BANQUET

HK241502 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1311 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Hong Kong, 24 Feb (XINHUA) -- This evening Xu Jiatun, director of the XINHUA Hong Kong Branch, gave a Spring Festival banquet in the VIP room on the 50th floor of the China Resources Building to entertain members of the Executive Council and Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Government and well-known personages from various circles.

Among the more than 50 guests invited to the banquet were: Sze-Yuen Chung, Pao Yu-kang, Ho Shan-heng, Li Fook-wo, Li Kuo-wei, An Tzu-chieh, Luo Kui-hsiang, Lydia Dunn, Fang Sin-yang, Hu Fa-kuang, Lee Peng-fei, Liang Shuk-yee, Yang Tieh-liang, Lee Fook-sin, Liao Tzu-ming, Hu Hung-lieh, Liu Huang-fa, Chen Jih-hsin, Chiang Wen-kui, Yuen Keng, and Cheng Teh-kun.

Also attending the banquet to help entertain the guests were deputy directors of the Hong Kong XINHUA Branch Luo Keming, Qi Feng, Ye Feng, and Chen Bojian. During the feast, host and guests congratulated each other and had a joyful conversation.

The Hong Kong XINHUA Branch also held Spring Festival banquets separately on 22 and 23 February to entertain responsible people from the Hong Kong Industrial Association, the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, and the Hong Kong Real Estate Association.

AFP REPORTS UK TRADE MINISTER IN PRC FOR TALKS

OW242008 Hong Kong AFP in English 1442 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, Feb 24 (AFP) -- British Trade Minister Paul Channon was meeting Chinese officials here today for talks at the start of a week-long visit aimed at boosting Britain's trade with China, diplomatic sources said here today. Mr. Channon arrived here yesterday on the first leg of an Asian tour that will also include Hong Kong and South Korea. He was meeting the vice ministers of foreign trade, State Economic Commission and State Planning Commission, sources said.

The sources said Mr. Channon was not expected to sign any agreements during his visit here, which is mainly aimed at reviewing relations between the two countries particularly in the energy, communications and aviations sectors.

One topic to be discussed will be the construction of a nuclear power station in Guangdong Province, southern China, near Hong Kong. But the sources said the five-billion dollar project, for which Britain is expected to supply the turbines, will only be covered briefly as it is the province of the Industry Ministry rather than trade.

Officials in London said before Mr. Channon left that he would be particularly interested in China's needs in the fields of mining and offshore oil equipment, nuclear power installations and supplies for ports, railways, precision instruments and industrial machinery. Sino-British trade totalled 390 million pounds sterling (561 million dollars) last year, which is low compared with other industrialised countries such as the United States, Japan and West Germany. The balance is in China's favour with Britain exporting 159 million pounds (228 million dollars) worth of goods to China last year and [words indistinct] 231 million pounds (332 million dollars) worth in return.

The diplomatic sources said that during his visit Mr. Channon would also meet officials of the Coal Ministry and the China National Offshore Oil Corporation.

Mr. Channon will meet Vice Premier Tian Jiyun on Monday but there appear to be no plans for a meeting with China's Foreign Trade Minister Chen Muhua. Mr. Channon's host in China is Vice Foreign Trade Minister Jia Shi who will give a banquet this evening. The British minister will leave Beijing on Tuesday for Shanghai for a 48-hour visit. Officials in London said he would have talks with the municipal officials of the east coast port and visit shipyards. After a visit to Hong Kong, Britain's largest market in the Far East after Japan, Mr Channon will go to South Korea on March 4 for five days.

SINO-BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY OPENS

OW201738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Guangzhou, February 20 (XINHUA) -- A Sino-British joint company was inaugurated here today to provide communications services for exploration and development of petroleum resources in the South China Sea. The Huaying Nanhai Oil Telecommunication Service Co. Ltd. is run by the communications company of the Joint General Petroleum Service Corporation of the South China Sea and the British company, Cable and Wireless.

With imported equipment, it has set up a communications network which centers on Guangzhou and links Chiwan in Shenzhen with the port of Zhanjiang. It provides overseas communications services through China's telecommunications networks, and telephone and telex services for oil drilling rigs and supply ships.

The new company is now headquartered at Shekou in Shenzhen and will move to the China Hotel in Guangzhou after March this year. A letter of intent for cooperation in establishing the company was signed in Guangzhou in September 1982 and a contract signed in London in July 1983. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher attended both signing ceremonies. The Huaying Company has an investment of five million U.S. dollars, with the Chinese company contributing 51 percent and the British company the remainder. It will be run jointly for 15 years.

EUROPEAN LAWYERS BRIEFED ON PRC LEGAL SYSTEM

OW241444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 24 (XINHUA) -- China has ushered in a new era in building a uniquely Chinese legal system, said a senior legislator at a meeting with foreign lawyers here today. Qiu Shaoheng, deputy director of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, made this remark while meeting with a visiting 28-member European lawyers delegation in the Great Hall of the People. Professor Qiu, a veteran law expert who is now concurrently vice-president of the Shanghai Foreign Trade Institute, gave an account in English to the visiting lawyers about China's improving legal system from eight angles. His talk covered legislation, expansion of the legislative power of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, implementation of the system of defining responsibilities for the premier and ministers, abrogation of the cadre system of life-tenure, and mutual checks and balances among the public security, the people's procuratorate and the people's court.

Since 1979, the N.P.C. and its Standing Committee have issued 56 laws and regulations with 22 amendments, supplements and decisions of legal effect. The laws and regulations proved to be instrumental in broadening socialist democracy, protecting the legitimate rights of the people and ensuring the smooth progress of the country's modernization drive, he said. The improvements made in the formulation of a new legal system in these years also proved to be instrumental in encouraging democracy, protecting the legitimate right of the people to supervise the government, streamlining government institutions and ensuring their effective leadership, Qiu Shaoheng said. China's new Constitution and all other laws stressed the fundamental principle of socialist construction, hence the fast progress of the country's economic legislation, the professor said. Many laws and regulations had been enacted governing foreign investment and expanding economic cooperation and exchanges with the rest of the world, he added. "This legislation has been most effective, but there are still many areas for improvement. As many laws and regulations are yet to be enacted, legislation will continue to be intensive. Much of our legislation is still in the experimental stage and experience needs to be accumulated. In legislation China will be neither avaricious nor rash; rather it will strive gradually to attain maturity of experience through practice on the basis of actual needs and feasibility and proceed in a planned manner. China will be bold, active and prudent so as to ensure the authority and stability of laws."

REPORTAGE IN BULGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION'S VISIT

Trade Council Hosts Banquet

OW231454 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 23 (XINHUA) -- The China Council for the Promotion of International Trade gave a banquet for an economic delegation from Bulgaria at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. The Leader of the delegation is P. Bashikarov, first vice-minister of foreign trade, and the deputy leader is P. Ignatov, vice-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

In his toast, Zheng Hongye, vice-chairman of the host council, extended a welcome to the first Bulgarian high-level economic delegation sent to China for many years. He said the delegation would explore various channels for promoting bilateral trade and economic and technical cooperation with China in Beijing and Tianjin so as to play an active role in expanding the friendship between the two peoples and bilateral economic and trade relations.

Bashikarov said that his delegation's current visit to China showed that Bulgaria and China had a common desire to increase economic, trade, scientific and technical exchanges. He held that there were great possibilities for developing economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, and hoped that the two sides would strive to further increase bilateral trade.

Bulgarian Embassy Reception

OW261552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 26 (XINHUA) -- Doncho Donchev, Bulgarian ambassador to China, gave a reception in the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to China of the Bulgarian economic delegation. Leader of the delegation is P. Bashikarov, first vice-minister of foreign trade, and deputy leader is P. Ignatov, vice-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Also present were leading members from Chinese economic and trade departments.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1440 GMT on 27 February in its report on the Bulgarian Embassy reception includes the following namelist of PRC officials attending: "Also present were Zhu Rongji, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission; Chen Jie, representing the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; He Guangyuan, vice minister of Machine Building Industry; and Zheng Hongye, vice chairman of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade."]

Meeting With Zhang Jingfu

OW270246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0238 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Zhang Jingfu discussed here today with an economic delegation from Bulgaria the expansion of trade and economic and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Leader of delegation is P. Bashikarov, first vice-minister of foreign trade, and deputy leader P. Ignatov, vice-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BURUNDI DELEGATION'S VISIT

Meeting With Li Xiannian

OW261050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 26 (XINHUA) -- President Li Xiannian met and had a wide-ranging conversation here today with a delegation from the Burundi National Assembly and the Party of Unity and National Progress led by Emile Mworoha, president of the Assembly and general secretary of the party.

Referring to China's foreign policy, Li Xiannian said that the Chinese people love peace and are opposed to the superpowers' arms race, their nuclear arms race in particular. He said that China's modernization drive needs a peaceful international environment. "Therefore we will spare no effort to work for the maintenance of world peace," he said.

Li Xiannian paid tribute to Burundi's good-neighborly and non-aligned foreign policy. He said that China, although not a member of the non-aligned movement, has all along stood by the movement. He stressed that in international affairs, the Third World countries should be respected and their economic rights and interests protected. He said that China, together with other Third World countries, would continue to work for the establishment of a new, fair international economic order.

On China's domestic matters, Li Xiannian said that since the founding of the People's Republic 35 years ago, great successes have been made in developing the national economy while a number of errors committed. [sentence as received] Experience was summed up during and after the third plenary session of the Chinese Communist Party's eleventh Central Committee in 1978. This has ushered in a new period of smooth economic development, he said.

"We have made the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy as a state policy. But our experience is far from adequate and we have to be prudent in our future work and sum up experience from time to time," he said. President Li asked Mworoha to convey his good wishes to the Burundi people and President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza.

Mworoha conveyed President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza's regards for President Li Xiannian. He said that the Burundi president highly appraises the good political relations and successful economic cooperation between Burundi and China and hopes for the development of this friendly relationship. Mworoha also praised China's stand in cooperating with other Third World countries and supporting the national liberation movement of the oppressed people.

Present were Wang Hanbin, secretary general of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Nyandwi Achille, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Burundi Embassy in Beijing.

Visit Exchanges Discussed

OW251328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 25 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, this afternoon held talks with Emile Mworoha, general secretary of the Party of Unity and National Progress of Burundi, on enhancing relations between the two parties.

Sources close to the talks disclosed that the two men recalled the friendly exchanges between the two parties since they established official relations in 1979. They agreed that the exchanges of visits and study tours between the two parties and contacts between people's organizations of the two countries had helped increase mutual understanding and greatly promoted links between the two parties.

Both Qiao and Mworoha hoped for increasing contacts and exchanging information so that the friendship and unity of the two parties would grow continuously. The two leaders also briefed each other on their domestic situations and exchanged views on some international issues. The talks were followed by a dinner hosted by Qiao Shi for the Burundi guests.

Meeting With Hu Yaobang

OW261642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 26 (XINHUA) -- For a ruling political party, its main domestic task is to expand the national economy and make its country prosper. This has the greatest political significance. This was said by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee here today during his meeting with a delegation from the Burundi National Assembly and the Party of Unity and National Progress of Burundi.

An important experience gained by China in developing its economy in the past few years is to expand agriculture first, with the aim of helping the peasants to achieve prosperity, Hu Yaobang said. Marked results have been achieved in restructuring the agricultural management system, he added. The average income of the Chinese peasants has more than doubled in the past five years and in some areas, increased several times, he noted.

Hu Yaobang said that China and Burundi are facing the same task of developing their own economy after achieving national independence. "China and Burundi both belong to the Third World and are good friends and therefore we should help each other, and it is also necessary to do so," he said. Hu Yaobang said China is willing to cooperate with Burundi in the field of technology and in working out designs for projects. He said he hoped that the two countries would expand their trade relations and supply each other's needs and suggested that the two nations would explore new channels and methods so as to make their economic cooperation more effective.

Emile Mworoha, president of the Burundi Assembly and general secretary of the Burundi Party, expressed his delight at the political economic relations between the two countries. He said: "China's experience is valuable to us. We hope that there will be more contacts between our two countries through different channels and that our economic and technical cooperation would continue to grow.

Present were Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and other government leaders. Nyandwi Achille, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Burundi Embassy, was present.

LI XIANNIAN SPEAKS ON CIVILITY MONTH MOVEMENT

00260045 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Radio-TV Speech by President Li Xiannian on 25 February to greet the 1984 All-People Civility and Courtesy Month -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades! The All-People Civility and Courtesy Month of 1984 is at hand.

On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, I congratulate and thank the workers, peasants, PLA commanders and fighters, intellectuals, people in all walks of life, Communist Party members, CYL members and Young Pioneers who have made contributions to the civility and courtesy month movement and building socialist spiritual civilization in the past year.

The civility and courtesy month movement, as well as the five stresses, four beauties and three loves movement have originated, taken root and developed among the masses, demonstrating the great creative power of the people of all our nationalities. Two years ago, shortly after the civility and courtesy month movement was launched, Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a speech here saying that the movement should be turned into a long-lasting custom and habit to produce outstanding results among the Chinese people. Practice has proven that this custom and habit is taking shape and becoming part of the daily life of the people of all our nationalities and our social life as a whole. It is in keeping with the requirements of the four modernizations drive and has already played an important role in changing prevailing habits and customs.

The development of the civility and courtesy month movement, and the five stresses, four beauties and three loves movement is producing increasingly encouraging changes in people's mental outlooks and mutual relations and in the labor, work, study and rest environments for people in urban and rural areas, ensuring and promoting economic construction and development of work in all fields. Especially owing to the active participation of the People's Liberation Army and the exemplary role of soldiers and civilians in jointly building civilized units, similar forms of joint efforts have started one after another between workers and peasants, cadres and the masses, police and people, factories and neighborhoods and so forth, and are getting better and better in practice. As a result, more and more qualified civilized units have emerged on all fronts. We are happy to see that owing to the joint efforts of 1 billion people of all nationalities, the fine traditions of the spiritual civilization of the Chinese nation with its long history have been given new substance in this era and are showing increasing vigor and vitality.

This year's civility and courtesy month movement should strive to establish civilized units and continue to make comprehensive efforts to get rid of "dirtiness, disorder and poor services" so that the movement to encourage high-quality services, establish good order and create a fine environment will become more popular and thorough and be raised to a new level. Party and government leadership at various levels should be careful in making arrangements and in organization. They should base themselves on the grassroots and suit measures to local conditions. Emphasis differs, and forms vary. Different localities, departments and units should proceed from their own realities, listen to the broad masses' opinions, give full play to their creativity and, in the course of the civility and courtesy month movement, resolve in a down-to-earth way a few practical problems in each locality, department and unit, which will have a greater impact on changing the standard of social conduct.

Through this year's Civility and Courtesy Month movement, we expect to see:

In commercial, catering and transport services; hospitals and clinics; movies and theaters; stadiums and gymnasiums; post and telecommunications offices; scenic spots and historical sites; parks in cities and towns; busy streets, and so forth, all cadres, workers and staff members improving somewhat their standard of professional ethics, increasing somewhat their spirit to serve the people and turning their posts into "civility show windows";

On roads, streets and thoroughfares, in vehicle traffic, public places of entertainment and farm produce markets, public order conscientiously being observed by people;

Marked progress being made in tree-planting and afforestation, greening of the motherland, environmental protection and public health.

Labor, work, study and rest environments as well as new socialist relations among people are created and built up by the masses of the people themselves. The process of launching the civility and courtesy month movement should simultaneously be a process of conducting ideological education in collectivism, patriotism, socialism and communism among the masses in the light of the masses' actual thinking and in varied forms the masses love to see and hear. In cities, various forms of joint efforts to build civilized units should be developed further. In rural areas, all state enterprises and establishments should learn from the People's Liberation Army, strengthen their ties with nearby peasants and make joint efforts with the peasants to build the material and spiritual civilization according to the principle of mutual help. Activities should include disseminating science and general knowledge, passing on production skills, launching reinvigorating-China reading and book-criticism activities, and cultural, recreational and sports activities and so forth, but all must focus on communist ideology and give priority to ideological construction. This is greatly significant in raising the people's spiritual level, strengthening the people's unity and consolidating and developing the worker-peasant alliance in the new period.

This year happens to be the 35th anniversary of the founding of New China. In the civility and courtesy month movement, we should organize the masses and especially the young people to pay visits to people of the older generation, cherish the memory of the revolutionary martyrs, learn from Zhu Boru, Zhang Haidi and the Hua Shan rescue collective, and learn from advanced and exemplary people in each locality, department and unit. We should realistically sum up and publicize the achievements of the socialist cause since the founding of New China, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Comrades! Spring has returned to earth and all things have come back to life. In March, with spring's warmth and blossoming flowers, let us create outstanding achievements in building the material and socialist spiritual civilization, with which to greet the 35th National Day.

LIAOWANG CITES DENG ON INTELLECTUALS POLICY

HK260557 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0153 GMT 26 Feb 84

["Deng Xiaoping Emphasizes Creating an Atmosphere of Respect for Talent Throughout the Whole Country" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Feb (XINHUA) -- A commentator's article in the edition of LIAOWANG magazine to be published tomorrow says that recently Deng Xiaoping particularly emphasized that it is necessary to further implement the policies on intellectuals and bring into still better play the role of existing scientific and technological personnel.

Deng Xiaoping said that in bringing into play the role of our domestic talent, we have stressed that it is necessary to create an atmosphere of respecting knowledge and talent. Given this, the role of talent can be brought into play.

The article, entitled "Further Implement the Policies on Intellectuals in the Course of Party Rectification," says that recently, judging by the situation in various places, the progress of implementing the policies on intellectuals has remained very uneven. Some areas, departments, and units have not created a new situation in implementing the policies on intellectuals, and not yet formed an atmosphere of respecting knowledge and talent. It is therefore very necessary that party organizations at all levels integrate implementation of the policies on intellectuals with party rectification, and thus properly and effectively solve the problems existing in the implementation of policies on intellectuals.

The article says that failure to eliminate "leftist" influences remains the chief obstacle to implementing the policies on intellectuals. When our party implements the policies on intellectuals, some people erroneously hold that intellectuals have been placed in important positions "to an excessive degree," that implementation of the policies "has gone too far," and that intellectuals have been "too exalted." This interference from the "left" is an issue that merits attention in the current implementation of policies on intellectuals.

The article points out that in the course of implementing the policies on intellectuals, we must also step up and improve ideological education for intellectuals, and help them to spontaneously resist corrosion by bourgeois ideology, follow the Red and expert road, and contribute their talent to the motherland's cause of modernization.

HU YAOBANG, WAN LI ON PROMOTION OF INTELLECTUALS

OW120825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 12 (XINHUA) -- Top Chinese leaders have again stressed promotion of able middle-aged intellectuals irrespective of their official qualifications, the PEOPLE'S DAILY reports today.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said at a party meeting that outstanding intellectuals must be promoted by breaking old rules which stressed seniority and official status and that necessary material conditions must be provided to help their work, the paper says.

The party leader made these remarks in connection with the experiences of Xiu Ruijuan, a medical scientist who had achieved brilliant successes in her research on microcirculation but was still not treated fairly in her workplace. Xiu Ruijuan, 47, scored two major breakthroughs during her studies in the United States 1981-1983. She became a co-sponsor for the establishment of the International Institute of Microcirculation in the summer of 1983 along with four top scientists from the United States, Sweden and the Federal Republic of Germany. Although Xiu Ruijuan was addressed by her foreign colleagues as professor on the list of sponsors for the international institute and at international conferences, she has still not been conferred the official title of professor in her own unit, the Basic Medical Science Research Institute. She was twice denied the opportunity of promotion in the last few years. "Our modernization program would be hopeless if we failed to use such able people appropriately," Hu Yaobang said, commenting on Xiu Ruijuan's case.

In another report carried in the PEOPLE'S DAILY Vice Premier Wan Li called for continuing the educational reform and linking education with social practice. Talking to leaders of Jiaotong University in Shanghai, Wan Li stressed that the fundamental aim of the reform was to train more able personnel for the country's modernization drive as quickly as possible. Jiaotong University has been known for streamlining its management, especially in enabling its faculty members to participate in research and experiment in industrial establishments, which benefits their work of teaching. Wan Li hoped that other universities and schools in the country would follow Jiaotong's example.

PENG ZHEN MEETS JIANGSU POLICE REPRESENTATIVES

OW261143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1611 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Nanjing, 25 Feb (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, Political Bureau member of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, received some 400 of those at the meeting of advanced representatives of the Jiangsu Provincial Armed Police Corps on 25 February.

He praised the achievements scored by the Jiangsu Provincial Armed Police Corps and hoped that the vast number of public security cadres and policemen will intensify their education and training and make persistent efforts to do an even better job.

Comrade Peng Zhen also received responsible cadres of Jiangsu Province, the Nanjing PLA units, military academies in Nanjing, and political, judicial and public security departments of the province on the same day.

DENG YINGCHAO, KANG KEQING PHONE ILL. CADRE

OW261038 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National CPPCC Committee; and Kang Keqing, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, recently placed a long-distance telephone call from Beijing to express their regards for Wu Yifang, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy and vice chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, who is hospitalized in Nanjing because of illness. When Comrade Wang Zhaoquan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee relayed the message from Beijing, Comrade Wu Yifang was greatly moved. She said: The party and the government have shown great concern for me. Please thank Sister Deng and Sister Kang as well as other comrades who have shown concern about my illness.

In November 1983, Comrade Wu Yifang attended the fifth national congress of the China Association for Promoting Democracy in Beijing. She was once again elected as vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy. Party and state leaders including Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen, and Deng Yingchao cordially met with all the deputies attending the congress. After taking a group picture with them Comrade Deng Yingchao warmly embraced Wu Yifang and said: "I am happy to know that you are in Beijing to attend this congress." This showed the profound friendship between two comrades who have been good friends for several decades in sharing weal and woe.

The Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy also sent its Standing Committee member Chen Hui to Nanjing to extend its regards to Comrade Wu Yifang and wish her a speedy recovery.

LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO ZHOU SHUTAO

OW261652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 26 (XINHUA) -- Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY reports that leading members of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) National Committee, and other organizations paid their last respects to Zhou Shutao, vice-chairman of the CPPCC, in Tianjin yesterday.

Zhou Shutao died of illness in Tianjin February 14 at the age of 93. His remains lay in state in the Tianjin Friendship Club. Nearby were wreaths presented by party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu and Wan Li, the report says. Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, made a special phone call to express his condolences on the death of Zhou Shutao.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY devotes most parts of its fourth page to photos of Zhou Shutao and an article commemorating him. The article describes Zhou as an eminent national industrialist, a patriot and close friend of the Chinese Communist Party.

Even before China's liberation in 1949, Zhou Shutao studied works by Marx, Engels and Mao Zedong, the article says. During the war of liberation he opposed Chiang Kai-shek for fighting the civil war and Chiang's dictatorship and he actively supported the policies of the Communist Party for the formation of a democratic coalition government. He firmly supported the political line and policies of the party since the Third Plenary session of its 11th Central Committee and was confident that China would achieve its modernization program. Zhou was also deeply concerned with the reunification of the country, it says.

BO YIBO OPENS MEDICAL EQUIPMENT EXHIBIT

OW270924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 27 (XINHUA) -- A multi-nation medical equipment and instrument exhibition opened today in the Beijing exhibition center. This is the first multi-nation exhibition sponsored by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) in 1984.

During the ten-day exhibition, about 200 companies from Austria, Britain, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States will display bio-chemical and x-ray analyzers, micro-processors, electron telescopes, high pressure sterilizers and routine medical equipment in an area of 10,000 square meters. Technical symposiums on more than 80 subjects will be held for Chinese and foreign specialists to exchange views. Business people will also hold talks during the exhibition to explore possibilities of economic and technical cooperation.

Bo Yibo, the honorary chairman of CCPIT, cut the ribbon for the exhibition. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Sun Fang, vice-chairman of CCPIT said Chinese medical science had a history of several thousand years and Chinese medicine had its unique tradition, that China was still rather backward in the production of modern medical equipment and needed to learn from other countries in this respect. He believed that there were bright prospects for cooperation in the medical field between China and foreign countries.

Before the opening ceremony, Bo Yibo met with Paul Channon, the visiting minister of state for trade and industry of the United Kingdom, and with ambassadors of the participating countries and leaders of the exhibition delegations.

WAN LI PRAISES MACHINE-BUILDING MINISTRY

HK230402 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 84 p 1

[Report by Reporter Zhu Xinhua: "Ministry of Machine-Building Industry Solves Major Problems of Construction Projects by Working on the Spot; This Spirit is Praised by Wan Li"]

[Text] The Ministry of Machine-Building Industry carries out the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in the course of party rectification. It pays close attention to ensuring the quality of the construction of facilities involved in the first phase of a coal wharf project in the Qinhuangdao Harbor, which is a priority project of the state, by settling problems promptly through its on-the-spot office. This case shows that the ministry, by combining party rectification and the adoption of remedial measures with the fulfillment of the general objective and task of the whole party, has effectively unified thinking, rectified the work style, and improved work methods to create a new situation in the machine-building industry.

On 10 February, on a report about the ministry's handling of problems concerning the quality of the first phase project of a coal wharf in the Qinhuangdao Harbor, Comrade Wan Li wrote the following instructions and comments: This spirit is commendable. It reflects a new atmosphere brought about by party rectification, and should be carried forward by the system of machine-building industry and by all trades and professions as well. Only thus can we achieve good results in our work in all fields.

After party rectification started in this ministry, members of the CPC leading group not only earnestly studied party rectification documents, but also widely solicited opinions from people both inside and outside the ministry. During a national work conference attended by chiefs of provincial and municipal departments of the machine-building industry, the ministry invited 38 leaders of local departments and some responsible cadres, senior engineers, and mass representatives from user units to a meeting to voice their complaints about and their criticisms of the work of the ministry leadership and the ministry CPC leading group. The ministry leadership also asked party secretaries, who came to attend a meeting and were from enterprises directly subordinate to the ministry, to solicit opinions for the ministry from people in their enterprises to help the ministry leadership carry out party rectification. Through repeated investigations and studies in this way, the ministry CPC leading group came to realize that the reason why the quality of mechanical products and machine-building departments' services to their products' users were so poor was because the ministry failed to link its work with the fulfillment of the party's general strategic objective, and just dealt with its work as routine, thus resulting in the slow improvement of its work in some important fields. When reporting to the CPC Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification on the progress of party rectification in the ministry, the ministry CPC leading group admitted that the above problem was a major factor which had hindered the creation of a new situation in the ministry's work and pledged that it would come to grips with major technical and professional problems in the machine-building industry and take the settlement of these problems as a necessary step to implement the party central leadership's line, principles, and policies.

On the basis of systematic study of party rectification documents, the ministry CPC leading group required all party members in this system, especially responsible cadres with party membership, to go deep into reality, make investigation, analyze typical cases, promote the development of the overall situation, settle major technical and professional issues, serve the party's general objective, and to take this as the key point in the ministry's party rectification.

The first phase of the expansion project of a coal wharf in the Qinhuangdao Harbor, which is one of the national priority projects, required the machine-building industry to provide most of its complete sets of equipment. During the acceptance test carried out by the State Planning Commission late last year, some transport facilities on the wharf were out of order and brought the quality problem of some machines to light. This was criticized by leading comrades of the State Council. The ministry CPC leading group immediately sent a vice minister and a department director in charge of quality control, together with leaders and technical personnel from the professional units concerned and from factories which made the machines and parts, to make an on-the-spot investigation of the Qinhuangdao Harbor. These manufacturing units were strict with themselves and did not hesitate to note the faults in their products. At a technical service work conference held on the spot, they made decisions on 41 technical issues concerning product quality, pattern designs, maintenance services, installation, and tests and regulation, and assigned each of these tasks to more than 20 factories, which were required to settle these issues within the first half of this year.

At the same time, the factories were charged to run five training classes on the operation of the equipment for user units and to help user units formulate operation regulations and secure the provision of spare parts. In addition, fearing that some quality problems might not have come to light because the equipment had not been put into protracted operation, the conference also decided that factories which made main machines should send resident representatives, responsible for all technical affairs of the wharf project, to the construction site.

Since it began to deal with major technical and professional issues in a serious manner and to take this as a concrete step for the fulfillment of the party's general objective, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry has accomplished a new work style. Now, the ministry is accustomed to taking prompt action without delay. For example, on 18 January, the newspaper ZHONGGUO JIXIE BAO relayed to the ministry an internal report about the quality problem which had appeared in a generating set of the Tuhe power station. On 20 January, Minister Zhou Jiannan instructed the department in charge to hold an on-the-spot meeting. Then general engineers from factories which made the machine and its parts were requested to make an investigation, solicit opinions, and provide technical services to the power station. In surprise, a responsible person of the power station asked them: "We did not lodge any complaint about the technical problem to the higher authorities. How did you know about it and come so quickly?"

In addition, the ministry has adopted a more serious attitude in its work and has solved problems more thoroughly. For example, the Taiyuan heavy duty machinery plant is a key enterprise under the ministry, which has been responsible for providing equipment for such key projects as the Baoshan iron and steel complex and the Gezhouba dams. However, the former leading body of this plant was flabby and slack, and the enterprise was under disorderly management and incurred a loss in operation. In order to solve this problem, the ministry appointed two senior cadres who were formerly chiefs of departments to act as party secretary and director of the factory. A vice minister and a general engineer of the ministry were also sent to help promote work in the factory. After a few months of consolidation efforts and by relying on the initiative of workers throughout the factory, the new leadership finally made this key enterprise a profit gainer at the end of last year and succeeded in fulfilling the production task of providing equipment for key projects. Workers in this factory remarked: "It seems that the ministry leadership can really uphold the principles and plunge themselves into hard work to bring about solid results rather than resting on shouting hollow slogans. This time, we see the fact with our own eyes!"

WANG GUANGYING ON PROMOTING HONG KONG'S PROSPERITY

OW241435 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia and South Pacific 0900 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Wang Guangying, chairman of the board of directors of the Guangda Industrial Corporation and the Ziguang Industrial Company, Ltd, recently came to Beijing from Hong Kong. He told reporters that the Guangda Industrial Corporation and the Ziguang Industrial Company, Ltd, have consolidated their positions in Hong Kong and have attracted attention both at home and abroad. Henceforth, they will do their best to help promote China's economic relations with foreign countries and the long-term stability and prosperity of the Hong Kong area.

Wang Guangying, 65, is vice chairman of the Chinese CPPCC National Committee and a noted industrialist. The Guangda Industrial Corporation and the Ziguang Industrial Company, Ltd, over which he presides, are China's comprehensive civilian economic organizations. They were established in April 1983.

During an interview with a staff reporter of this station, Wang Guangying, who was in high spirits, first spoke of the progress of the Guangda Industrial Corporation. He said: In the past 6 months or so since its establishment, the Guangda Industrial Corporation has established business relations with more than 1,000 industrial and commercial enterprises in Hong Kong, Macao, and a number of foreign countries and has entered into cooperation with many central ministries and commissions, provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions on the Chinese mainland.

He said: In early January this year, the Guangda Industrial Corporation bought eight big buildings and mansions in Hong Kong at a cost of nearly 1 billion Hong Kong dollars and purchased large quantities of shares from the stock exchange. In addition, the corporation has set up seven branches whose primary line of business is to serve tourists who want to travel in China.

On the situation in Hong Kong, Chairman Wang Guangying said: I am optimistic and fully confident of Hong Kong's long-term stability and prosperity. An excellent situation currently prevails there where the economy is steadily improving, the outflow of competent people has slowed, and foreign exchange is rapidly flowing in. My colleagues and I will do our best in the interest of maintaining the long-term stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

COMMENTATOR URGES BOLDNESS IN REFORMS

HK250739 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 84 pp 1, 2

[Commentator's article: "Be Bold in Destroying the Old and Creating the New"]

[Text] In the commentary "On the Question of Unity of Thought" 7 February RENMIN RIBAO, we explained that maintaining ideological and political unity with the Central Committee means truly bringing the thinking of the whole party into line with the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with the principles of the 12th party congress, and with the decision of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The work of all areas, departments, and units must be subordinate to and serve the goal of the endeavor of the whole party. Today, we want to give some further views on this issue: In order to accomplish the party's line and goal of endeavor, it is necessary to be bold in destroying the old and creating the new -- being bold in destroying all old concepts, methods, and conventions that do not suit the new situation, conditions, and tasks, and in exploring, adopting, and popularizing good methods and experiences that suit the new situation, conditions, and tasks. This is an important issue concerning the question of whether we can further unify our thinking.

China must carry out a whole series of reforms in order to accomplish the four modernizations. To continually destroy the old and create the new, and ensure that reform imbues the entire process of the four modernizations drive, is an extremely important guiding idea for the party. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a whole series of reforms has been carried out and explored from the central authorities down to the localities and from the cities to the rural areas, and the whole of China has been full of vitality. It is particularly noteworthy that due to the fact that the party has carried out unprecedentedly bold reforms in agricultural policy, set-up, and management, we have destroyed the old conventions binding up the peasants and hampering the development of the rural productive force; and agriculture, which caused us the most worry in the past, has forged ahead in great strides. It can be fully affirmed that this fine situation could never have come about had we not emancipated our minds, broken the old conventions, and displayed a bold spirit in exploring and embarking on new paths.

On the other hand, we must also realize that although we have completed the historic task of bringing order out of chaos in the party's guiding ideology, this certainly does not mean that the guiding ideology on all fronts and in all departments has been corrected. Although we have scored gratifying successes in structural reform in the central authorities and the localities, there are still many things in leadership style and work method that do not suit the new situation. Although we have carried out a number of reforms in economics, the reforms carried out in sectors other than agriculture are still in initial stages and have not brought about a notable change in the situation. Even the reforms in agriculture need to be continually developed and improved. Viewing the overall situation, we have only just started along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and many arduous tasks of reform are facing us. We have no cause to be content with things as they are and come to a halt.

At present there are very many comrades in the party who agree with the reforms and are bold in creating new things. However, there are also a considerable number of comrades who stick to old ways and are unenthusiastic about reforms. They wallow in old rules and regulations, like to stick to the old almanac when they encounter problems, talk about what was stipulated in some document of the past, and wonder whether our new methods of today are rightist and a departure from socialism. It must be realized that, as was pointed out in the "Resolution on a Number of Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the State," in the 10 years before the "Great Cultural Revolution" our party committed "leftist" errors in guiding ideology for economic work and in politics, ideology, and culture; hence certain documents of the 1950's and 1960's were not completely correct. Even certain correct documents of that period cannot be followed in an arbitrary manner and their old conventions copied mechanically, because although they were in accord with reality at the time, conditions have now changed and developed, and we should now use new methods suited to the actual conditions.

The line, principles, and policies we have practiced since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are different from those of the 10 years of internal disorder, and in many respects they have also gone far beyond the scope defined by the policies before the "Great Cultural Revolution." For instance, opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy, allowing some laborers to get rich ahead of others, instituting the household contract responsibility system in agriculture with payment linked to output, encouraging appropriate development of individual economy in the urban and rural areas, and so on -- these things never existed before. Would we not become entangled in a web of our own spinning if we could only do things that accorded with documents of the past and could not do things not in accord with them? How then could today's excellent situation have come about, and how could we go about creating a new situation in the future? History is always continually developing. We are historical materialists and followers of the theory of development of history; our thinking should closely follow the onward march of history.

The reason why certain comrades are unenthusiastic over reforms is, in the final analysis, that in the depths of their thinking there exist old concepts and conventions that do not accord with the new situation, conditions, and tasks. For rather a long time in the past, our socialist construction was deeply influenced by foreign patterns in planning methods, management setup, and so on, and we ourselves formed certain "leftist" things in economics and other fields. These things have left a profound impression on the minds of certain comrades. The old concepts that we say should be overcome refer mainly to these concepts that have formed over many years and frequently bear a "leftist" tinge; for instance, holding that the higher the degree of public ownership, the better; that the more things the state takes unified charge of, the better; that "everybody eating out of the same big pot" is an expression of the superiority of the socialist system; that prosperity for all means that people should not stand out from others, and even regarding developing commodity production as developing capitalism, and viewing peasant commercial activities as improper businesses, and so on. If this state of mind is not completely changed, then even if one subjectively supports the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the program of the 12th party congress, one will in actual fact be very likely to erect obstacles and increase the resistance to the accomplishment of the party's general line and task. This too is a major issue of whether one can maintain ideological and political unity with the Central Committee. It must be seriously solved in the course of party rectification.

To be bold in reforms and in destroying the old and creating the new is a quality that Communist Party members should possess. It is particularly necessary to bring this valuable quality into play in the new historical period in order to create a new situation. Of course, what we need to discard and destroy are those things that do not accord with the new situation, conditions, and tasks. We must uphold and carry forward those things which have been proven practical and effective over a long period of practice, especially the party's fine traditions and work style. To proceed from reality in everything and stress seeking truth from facts in everything is a principle we must always uphold. The tremendous successes achieved in agricultural reform are the result of upholding this principle. Reforms in other sectors too can only be successful if this principle is followed.

If we shift our gaze from our own country to the world, we will feel all the more how pressing the situation is. The tide of a new technological revolution is surging up in the world today, and its results will without doubt bring about the tremendous development of social productive force and new changes in social life. We must try hard to catch up. Major breakthroughs occurred in world science and technology in the mid-1960's and 1970's, and the economy of many countries developed rapidly, while China at the time was sunk in tragic turmoil and bungled its fine opportunity. No matter what, we cannot let slip the golden opportunity in the 1980's.

History since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has shown that the Central Committee of today is one filled with the spirit of seeking truth from facts and of creating new things. If all the party organizations at all levels -- all the party members, and first of all the leading cadres at all levels -- possess this spirit and actively carry out reforms in a planned and orderly way under the leadership of the Central Committee, then our party will certainly be able to lead the people of the whole country to greatly speed up the progress of China's socialist modernization; and this is precisely the goal to be attained in the current party rectification.

JIEFANGJUN BAO RECOMMENDS HEART-TO-HEART TALKS

OW260608 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] JIEFANGJUN BAO today carries on its front page a commentator's article entitled "Encourage Heart-to-Heart Talk." The article says: Heart-to-heart talk is a good method for our comrades to influence each other, a fine tradition of our party and Army in ideological and political work. In the course of party rectification, we should energetically encourage heart-to-heart talk.

The Party Central Committee's decision on party rectification points out: Correctly carrying out criticism and self-criticism is an effective method to solve contradictions within the party. Without conscientious criticism and self-criticism, none of the aims of party consolidation can be achieved.

The importance of heart-to-heart talk lies in that it can create the necessary conditions for correctly carrying out criticism and self-criticism. As a result of long-standing left mistakes and particularly the decade of internal turmoil, inner-party democracy became extremely abnormal, and relations between people became rather strained. To this day that influence has not been completely removed.

The following are situations often seen in the course of party rectification: Between comrades there may be misunderstandings and hang-ups -- they can hardly talk with each other and are always at loggerheads at meetings, or they mistrust, are on guard against and speak insincerely with each other, fearing their mistakes might be seized upon and that they might be attacked as a result. Fearing retaliation, they play it safe and say as little as possible while knowing perfectly well what is wrong. These situations are seriously hindering the development of criticism and self-criticism and are certainly out of keeping with the requirements of party rectification. We need very much to dispel misunderstandings and enhance friendly feelings through heart-to-heart talk to bring about a lively political atmosphere with everyone speaking out freely so that criticism and self-criticism can be carried out correctly and smoothly.

The article stresses: To have heart-to-heart talks, it is important that each opens his heart to the other. One must speak what he really thinks, not mere platitudes; tell the truth, not lies; get to the point, not indulge in idle talk. It is necessary to proceed from the desire for unity, be honest with one another and have the courage to lay bare one's real thoughts, particularly one's failures. Only thus is it possible for people to be honest with each other. Otherwise, if people tell only 30 percent of what they have on their minds instead of pouring out their hearts because they don't trust each other and want to leave some room for maneuvering, then there can be no heart-to-heart talk. Any such talk will be superficial and can solve no problems.

One important purpose of heart-to-heart talk is to solicit opinions on one's own thinking and work. It calls for courage to listen to unpleasant words and to welcome exposure of one's own faults. One must take the initiative to have heart-to-heart talks with comrades who hold different views from one's own and who have complaints about oneself. This is especially important for leading cadres. Whether the heart-to-heart talk is between members of party committees or with subordinates, the emphasis should be placed on buying criticism at a high price. Only in this way will it be helpful in overcoming one's own shortcomings or mistakes.

The article says: Completely honest heart-to-heart talks must be based on mutual trust.

To foster mutual trust, one must act without any selfish considerations and prove by facts that one really proceeds from the party's interests and from care for comrades. For a time, some people played the trick of inducing the snake to come out of the hole and used the information gained from heart-to-heart talks to attack people. Some even quoted people out of context, distorted their original meaning and tried to destroy them. As a result, many people regard heart-to-heart talks as dangerous. This has seriously undermined the close relationship between superiors and subordinates and among comrades. It has corrupted the name of ideological and political work. This profound lesson must be kept firmly in mind.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR BETTER ECONOMIC RESULTS

HK270508 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Strive to Create a New Situation in Enhancing Economic Results"]

[Text] Over the past year or more, we have earnestly implemented the principle put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress, to focus all economic work on the attainment of better economic results, and we have made encouraging achievements in improving these economic results. Last year, the state's target for revenue was overfulfilled with an increase of 11.8 percent over 1982. According to the statistics, last year, the gross output value of those state-run industrial enterprises included in the budget grew by 8.9 percent and the amount of taxes or profits turned over to the state grew by 7.5 percent. The two grew at almost the same rates. Of the 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, there were 15 whose growth rates and taxes or profits grew at the same rates or whose increase in taxes or profits exceeded the increase in output value. This was something rare in recent years.

To improve the economic results of all economic work is an important undertaking. We have just made a start. In order to accomplish it satisfactorily, it is necessary to make arduous efforts and to do much work. Recently, the State Council has called a national economic work conference, calling on us to have the courage to create a new situation in the attainment of better economic results. The masses and the cadres of the economic departments should further enhance their revolutionary vigor and make new achievements in creating a new situation to attain better economic results in the new year.

At present, in the sphere of production, the most notable contradictions are, on one hand, the deficiency in natural resources, raw and processed materials, and funds for construction, and, on the other hand, the high consumption rates and the low utilization rate of funds. In the sphere of circulation, overstock and waste are a result of the difficulties in purchasing or selling certain commodities while in some parts of the country, supply falls short of the demand. This situation must be changed as soon as possible. To further smooth out economic relations, to ensure the sustained, steady, and healthy growth of the national economy, and to effect as soon as possible a radical turn for the better in the state's financial and economic situation, we have to attain notably better economic results. To ensure the key construction projects, to speed up the technical transformation of existing enterprises, and to steadily improve the people's living conditions on the basis of the development of production, we also have to attain notably better economic results. Only by creating a new situation in the attainment of better economic results can we work against time and take the initiative in speeding up the four modernizations. All comrades should understand the immediate importance of the struggles for the attainment of better economic results and the simultaneous growth of speed and results, to the task of quadrupling the gross annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century and the magnificent task of bringing about the modernizations of the country.

Thus, it is necessary to take economic results as the chief indicator for assessing the work of various economic departments and enterprises. At present, an increasing number of comrades have attached importance to the guiding ideology which centers on attaining better economic results. However, there are some who agree in principle but not in practice. With the rise in the prices of raw and processed materials, transportation expenses, wages, and the charges for energy resources and communications, some comrades feel that they can do nothing to improve the economic results, lack confidence, or even let passive sentiments grow in their hearts and make complaints. They say, "If the enterprises are to bear even heavier burdens, it will be difficult to improve the economic results further." "To ask us to further improve the economic results is just to expect the horse to run fast without letting it graze." Some comrades can talk eloquently about the objective difficulties but cannot give a clear account of their subjective activities. They always want their enterprises to rely on the state, to "eat from the same big pot" with an easy conscience as they did in the past, and to lead a "comfortable" life without thinking hard or expending their energy. These comrades must change their understanding as soon as possible. Otherwise, the enterprises can neither improve economic results nor create a greater wealth for the state. In addition, it is very likely that they will be eliminated through keen competition.

We should clearly see the potential and the favorable conditions for improving economic results. There is a great difference between the consumption by our industrial enterprises and that by the industrial enterprises of the advanced foreign countries. At present, many indexes are still below the highest records in our history. There are great differences among various parts of the country, various industries, and various enterprises. For every 100 million yuan of output value, Shanghai consumes about 20,000 tons of standard coal. Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Tianjin consume about 30,000 to 40,000 tons of standard coal, and those areas with the highest consumption rate can consume as much as 250,000 tons of standard coal. With each 100 yuan of funds, Shanghai can bring in 75 yuan of taxes or profits while the province able to do least brings in less than 5 yuan.

To be sure, there is a difference in the economic structure. However, we should also see the problem of subjective efforts. Of the 371 large or medium-size production projects completed and put into operation between 1979 and 1982, 31 percent cannot operate normally. This situation shows that we have indeed great potential for improving economic results. In addition, we should also see that this year, there are many favorable conditions for organizing the work in the spheres of production and circulation. More than 10,000 enterprises of the country have been consolidated and basically accepted after checking. Most of them have improved their economic results. Last year, with the bumper agricultural harvests, the rural economy rapidly developed. Consequently, light industrial production is provided with quite an abundant supply of raw materials. In addition, there can be a wide market for industrial products. The capital construction and technical transformation projects which have been put into operation recently are also beginning to produce effects one after another.

The economic results are an overall reflection of economic work. In order to create a new situation in the attainment of better economic results, it is necessary to carry out overall improvement with the methods employed in systems engineering. The national economic work conference suggested that it is necessary, with the attainment of better economic results as the focal point and according to the specific goals of improving quality of products, of increasing their varieties, of cutting consumption, of practicing economy in the utilization of funds, and of increasing tax revenues or profits, to pay attention to our work in three aspects. First, it is necessary to improve the quality of the enterprises. This is the basis.

Second, it is necessary to strengthen the management of various industries. And third, it is necessary to improve macroeconomic management. By dividing the work into three aspects and by making genuine progress in these three aspects, we can have reserve strength. This year is an important year in which we are creating an even newer situation in attaining better economic results. It is necessary to continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation, and improvement and the spirit of the central forum on economic work held in October last year, to conscientiously do our work, and to properly organize production and circulation. It is necessary to devote persistent efforts to making up deficits and increasing surpluses. Efforts should be devoted not only to making up deficits but also to increasing surpluses. The industrial departments as well as the foreign trade, commercial, agricultural, reclamation, and building construction departments should devote efforts to making up deficits and increasing surpluses. It is necessary to make a success of the overall consolidation of the enterprises and to improve their quality. It is necessary to pay close attention to the readjustment and consolidation of the enterprises, to vigorously make technological progress, and to enthusiastically make proper preparations for further restructuring. Much can be accomplished in this work.

In order to fulfill the tasks for this year, it is necessary to adhere to the spirit of reforms. We cannot make progress without making certain reforms. Leaders at all levels should have the courage to explore, to reform, and to solve practical problems. At present, in some parts of the country and departments, there are in varying degrees the problems of too many slogans and instructions but too few investigations, too little attention to the focal points, and too few practical problems' being conscientiously solved. The situation keeps developing and new situations, new problems, and new experiences keep emerging. We cannot handle the new situations and new things with outmoded conventions and methods. This year is the first year in which we carry out overall rectification of the party. On the economic front, it is necessary to carry out, with the whole party's general goal as the focus, simultaneous rectification and correction of mistakes, to conscientiously subordinate the work of our departments and localities to the whole party's general goal, to push economic work forward with the spirit of the party rectification, and to strive to create a new situation in the attainment of better economic results.

THIRD NANJING LECTURE ON CPC DOCUMENT NO 1

OW261443 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2120 GMT 23 Feb 84

["Major Aspects of This Year's Rural Work" -- third in a series of lectures on "Rural Economic Policies" jointly sponsored by the Rural Work Department of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the Jiangsu People's Broadcasting Station]

[Excerpts] What are the major aspects of this year's rural work? As clearly stated in Document No 1 of 1984 issued by the CPC Central Committee, the major aspects of this year's rural work are further stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility system and, on this basis, raising the level of productivity, opening channels for the flow of goods, and developing commodity production. Four things are mentioned here, each with its own specific meaning. Let us study and discuss them one by one.

The first thing mentioned in the document is further stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility system. It stresses that this is the basis for the rural work in this year. The reason for this is very clear. Were it not for the output-related system of contracted responsibilities implemented in the rural areas, the present excellent situation would have been impossible. To preserve this excellent rural situation and to advance even further, we must exert additional efforts to stabilize the production responsibility system and perfect it.

In view of the desires of the broad masses of peasants, the party Central Committee has issued three No 1 documents successively in 3 years, stressing repeatedly that the policy of the agricultural production responsibility system will remain unchanged for a long time to come. Not only will this policy remain unchanged, but further efforts must be made to stabilize the production responsibility system and perfect it. This is an important policy established by the party Central Committee.

A stable and perfect responsibility system constitutes a sound basis for developing production. So the second thing mentioned in the document is the need to raise the level of productivity, or in other words to strive to develop production and raise the production level. How can our level of productivity be raised? There are two very important tasks to do. One is to master and apply science and technology; the other is to become adept at operations and management. Good operations and management are necessary for all types of work, from production to marketing. Only with good operations and management is it possible for limited investment to yield quick and great returns.

Speaking of marketing, we have to explain the third thing mentioned in the document -- opening channels for the flow of goods; that is, opening circulation channels for commodities produced. In the past 2 years commodity production has developed vigorously in the rural areas, but the lack of sufficient commodity circulation channels to correspond with the expanded production has become an increasingly significant problem. In some localities large quantities of commodities have been stockpiled and have deteriorated. The peasants cannot turn what they have produced through hard work into their actual income, thus suffering serious losses. For this reason, the party Central Committee has decided that great attention be paid this year to the problem of circulation. The third thing mentioned in the document -- opening channels for the flow of goods -- is aimed precisely at solving difficulties experienced by the peasants in selling what they have produced and buying what they need in developing commodity production.

The fourth thing mentioned in the document is developing commodity production. This is a summation and also an end-result of the other three things. In the final analysis, stabilizing and perfecting the responsibility system, raising the level of productivity, and opening channels for the flow of goods are all aimed at developing rural commodity production. Only through the development of commodity production can our peasants become well-to-do, the rural areas thrive, and our country become strong and prosperous. The advantages of commodity production are most conspicuous if we look into the results achieved by some specialized households.

Document No 1 of 1984 issued by the CPC Central Committee has charted a broad road for our peasants to become well-to-do by working hard. We must do well this year's major tasks in the rural areas as stated in the document. All-out efforts must be made to develop commodity production so that more and better commodities will be provided to the states and more peasants will become well-to-do as soon as possible.

ARTICLE ON BEIJING COUNTY IMPLEMENTING DOCUMENT NO 1

HK241140 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by Chen Rong: "Document No 1 Reaches Miyun"]

[Excerpts] I visited Miyun County on the sixth day of the first lunar month, and I heard people talking about Document No 1 everywhere -- in the county seat townships, county organs, and peasants' homes. The comrades from the county CPC committee told me: The peasants are more at ease since the CPC Central Committee issued Document No 1 this year.

They are showing great initiative in consolidating the land contracting responsibility system and in promoting commodity production. Miyun is situated not far away from the city center of Beijing. Touring the country and looking around, one can discover many interesting things that one could never imagine just by staying in the city.

A Big Story of Small Earthworms

Meng Guangyi, a peasant in the Wanggezhuang production brigade, Shilipu Commune, specializes in earthworm breeding, which has brought him "a lot of money." Of course, it is by no means easy for a specialized household to get rich. The first problem one faces is capital. When they started their business, the Mengs did not have enough funds. They raised private loans totaling 30,000 yuan. Then, they bought 1 million earthworms in Henan and hired a truck to carry these earthworms a long way back to their home village. These small earthworms grew up and reproduced at a tremendous speed. So, the Mengs earned back their capital and paid all debts in 2 months. They kept 600,000 earthworms for breeding. Repeating this process over and over, they reached their present position. It is said that the Mengs have made a gross profit of 180,000 yuan, including the estimated value of the retained earthworms and the revenue derived from the sale of earthworms.

Meng Guangyi takes earthworm breeding as a new section in the development of commodity production. He holds that a blind expansion of earthworm breeding will not keep the peasants' income ever increasing but will instead cause disaster before the market for earthworms is expanded. Therefore, he is now devoting all his time and financial resources to supporting experiments to tap the food value of earthworms. The county has a small wine distillery which is faced with some economic difficulties as it is not doing well in the business. Meng Guangyi plans to invest in this distillery. He has suggested that the firm develop a new product, "ground dragon wine," and has promised full financial support for starting the project.

A Factory Run With Funds Raised Among the Peasants

Document No 1 encourages the peasants to invest in various enterprises. I visited the "Zhongcheng garment factory" in Mujiayu village in southern Miyun County. Located on a hillside, this factory was founded with the funds raised among the peasants.

On the average, each person in the village has only 0.5 mu of farm land. Young people can hardly get a job in the village. In face of this contradiction between land and labor force, Dong Wensheng, a retired cadre, was looking for a way out for the villagers. Since the young people could not go to the downtown to look for jobs, was it possible to raise funds in the village and establish a factory to provide job opportunities for them? Dong Wensheng began to raise funds. The value of each share was 100 yuan. In general, shareholders have priority in getting a job at the factory. According to factory regulations: "A shareholder is not necessarily a staff member of the factory, but every staff member of the factory must be a shareholder." So, the staff members of the factory are the owners of the factory as well. Dividends are to be distributed or losses are to be shared among the shareholders according to the number of shares they are holding. One hundred and six households, which make up 1/3 of all the households in the village, have become factory shareholders. In order to show the whole village's support for the factory, the production brigade and the production team have also become factory shareholders. Thus, all the villagers hold this portion of shares. Finally, a small factory was founded with a capital totaling 33,300 yuan raised among all the villagers. Then, the production brigade sent 38 peasants to receive training in another garment factory.

Three months later, these smart village girls became workers in the factory, processing garments to be exported to Hong Kong, Canada, the United States, and other places. Their work meets the quality standard.

Development Is in the Ascendant

The rural areas are changing, the peasants are changing, and the cadres of the county and commune (township) are also changing. Cadres are now younger and better educated. Three out of the four principal leaders of Miyun County are college graduates.

"The whole year's work depends on a good start in spring." Now, all townships and all villages in the country are drawing up their plans. These plans are not empty words but are to be fulfilled with hard work. Among the targets put forth by the county CPC Committee are: The per-capita income of the county in 1984 will be increased by 100 yuan, and one person per household will leave his farming job. The peasants are in favor of these targets since they represent the interests of tens of thousands of households. The cadres are planning how to gradually concentrate the limited farmland under the management of the households specialized in farming, how to develop animal breeding, and how to raise funds to invest in manufacturing trades of marketable commodities.

The development in the rural areas is just in the ascendant?

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY ISSUES TRANSPORTATION CIRCULAR

OW261335 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] The Ministry of Communications recently issued a circular on improving highway transportation in the spirit of earnestly implementing the central authorities' Document No 1. The circular calls on highway transportation departments at various levels to strive to improve service and make active efforts to serve specialized and key households. Highway transportation departments should act as purchasing and marketing agents and conduct highway, railway, and water joint transportation business in order to make production, transportation, and marketing a coordinated process and do a good job in direct transportation.

It is necessary to give practical assistance to individual transportation businessmen in their technical work, operation and management, training of drivers and vehicle repair, and provide them with economic information. Highway transportation departments at various levels should treat collective and individual transportation business and households specialized in transportation business in rural areas politically the same as state run transportation business and should not practice egalitarianism and transfer their property and funds for other use. As for transportation fares, it is necessary to adhere to the locally unified fares.

Transportation administrative departments at various levels must strengthen technical inspection of motor vehicles owned by households and individuals specialized in transportation business in rural areas. They must give driver tests in a serious manner and conduct education on traffic regulations and safety among drivers. However, they must simplify the procedures and make things convenient for the people and must not create difficulties for them under various pretexts. Selling of scrap vehicles to the peasants is strictly forbidden.

CPC COMMITTEE PROMOTES COURTESY MONTH ACTIVITY

OW240641 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (XINHUA) -- At its enlarged meeting at Zhongnanhai this morning, the committee for promoting "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" asked all departments under the CPC Central committee to take the lead in carrying out this year's "Civility and Courtesy Month" activities in a down-to-earth manner to contribute to the fundamental improvement of the social atmosphere in the capital. The meeting approved the suggestions to the departments directly under the CPC Central Committee for launching "Civility and Courtesy Month" activities. It asked all units to actively take part in the study and discussion on striving to become civilized residents, units, and city launched by Beijing Municipality, and to draw up a plan to make themselves civilized units, to extend the activities from the department of the CPC Central Committee down to every family. Feng Wenbin, secretary of the party committee of the departments directly under the CPC Central Committee, urged all units to strengthen leadership over the activities, carefully organize them, and assign full-time personnel to take charge of them, so that activities might be carried out at all levels.

MEETING DISCUSSES DEVELOPING RURAL TRADE

HK230500 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 84 p 1

[Report by "contributing correspondent" Gong Xiaolan and correspondent Zhang Hang: "Develop Country Trade Fair and Individual Industrial and Commercial Households, Promote Rural Commodity Production -- Central Task for Industrial and Commercial Management Departments in Implementing Document No 1 of the Central Authorities"]

[Text] On 11 February, at a national conference of chiefs of industrial and commercial management bureaus, Ren Zhonglin, director of the State Administration of Industry and Commerce, said: In implementing Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee, the central task of industrial and commercial management departments is to further develop rural trade fairs and rural individual industrial and commercial households to promote the development of rural commodity production.

Ren Zhonglin said that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, following the rapid development of rural commodity production, trade fairs have become places for exchanging commodities under the condition of the self-supporting or semi-self-supporting economy. It has become a supplementary channel for circulating commodities between urban and rural areas and between different regions. Through the end of 1983, there were 48,000 market places throughout the country, of which 43,500 were in the rural areas and 4,400 were in cities. [Figures as published] Last year, the trade volume of market places was 37.9 billion yuan, a 15.6 percent increase over 1982. The trade volume of rural market places was 32.8 billion yuan, a 14.3 percent increase, and the trade volume of urban market places was 5.1 billion yuan, a 24.4 percent increase. The trade volume of market places account for 10.2 percent of the retail sales volume of social commodities. Prices in market places are basically stable. In the future, trade fairs will undergo great development.

He pointed out that many market places are narrow, that trade is carried out in the open air, that they are crowded, and that they have seriously affected traffic. Various localities must work hard to plan the construction of market places well. The construction of urban market places must be put in urban construction plans, and the construction of rural market places must be combined with the construction of market towns. In short, we must arrange the construction of urban and rural market places in an overall manner, in light of specific conditions, by combining large, medium, and small market places, and by combining specialized market places with ordinary market places.

Ren Zhonglin said that last year was a year of rapid development for individual industrial and commercial households. Initial statistics revealed that up to the end of 1983, there were 5.863 million individual industrial and commercial households throughout the country, consisting of 7.548 million persons. Some 1.704 million individual industrial and commercial households, consisting of 2.074 million persons, were in cities and towns, and 4.159 million such households, consisting of 5.474 million persons, were in the rural areas. But in some places the development of individual industrial and commercial households has met with great obstacles. This shows that it is necessary to propagate again and again the principles and policies on individual industrial and commercial households. Some people said that a large number of individual industrial and commercial households emerged last year. This is not true. We can only say that last year, individual industrial and commercial households grew faster than they had several years ago. According to objective needs, they must continue to develop. In the rural areas in particular, they must develop at an even faster rate. Various localities must support rural individual industrial and commercial households in line with the principle of the central authorities and simultaneously developing state-run, collective, and individual industrial and commercial households. In addition, peasants are allowed to sell part of their grain in market towns. Urban individual industrial and commercial households must continue to develop. In the past, attention was not fully given to the development of individual handicrafts and repair households. We must develop such individual households more energetically in the future.

With regard to management of individual industrial and commercial households, Ren Zhonglin said that a majority of individual industrial and commercial households can observe state regulations, act in accordance with administrative requirements, and carry out production and business properly. But some of them have carried out illegal activities, such as undermining state plans and disrupting economic order. Therefore, we must combine the work of supporting these households with the work of exercising management over these households to enable them to develop healthily.

CYL LAUNCHES EMULATION DRIVE AMONG YOUTH

OW241139 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] The CYL Central Committee recently decided to launch an emulation drive among those CYL organizations and young people who are taking part in the state key construction projects. The drive means youths can devote themselves to the key construction projects and strive to be shock workers in the new Long March.

The decision says: The great majority of members of the state key construction projects are young people who have become the main backbone force in such construction. CYL organizations at all levels should lead them in a determined effort to bring their role as a shock force in construction into full play. In the emulation drive, CYL organizations should direct young workers to strive for better quality, higher construction speed, and lower consumption of materials.

By taking part in the key construction projects, members of a new generation of the working class who have ideals and morality and who are cultured and observe discipline will be trained and brought up, the decision says. This is a strategic task aimed at promoting the four modernizations. CYL organizations should pay special attention to raising the political, cultural, and technical qualities of young workers.

The decision called on CYL members and other youths taking part in the state key construction projects to present themselves as pioneers, get involved in the seething emulation drive, demonstrate their talents, display their skills to the full, work hard, press forward, demonstrate the spirit of revolutionary heroism, and be heroic shock workers in the construction of key state projects.

INTELLECTUALS POLICY REVIEWED IN ANHUI

OW261012 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Excerpts] According to ANHUI RIBAO, on the evening of 19 February the provincial CPC Committee Organization Department held a telephone conference to plan and review the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals. Participating in the meeting were responsible comrades of prefectural and city party committees and departments concerned; responsible comrades of party committees of colleges and universities, large factories, mines and enterprises organization, propaganda, United Front Work personnel, and other departments directly under the provincial CPC Committee, the Science and Technology Commission, the Science and Technology Association, and departments and bureaus concerned; and members of the provincial CPC Committee group for implementation of the policy toward intellectuals.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at various levels in the province have done a great deal to implement the party's policy toward intellectuals. Cases in which people were framed, falsely charged, and wrongly sentenced have been reviewed and redressed. Many intellectual-cadres have been promoted to leading bodies at various levels.

However, in implementing the policy toward intellectuals, there are still many problems and weak links; development is very uneven in different places. There is still strong resistance. The conference's purpose, guided by the 12th party congress and the important instructions from central leading comrades, was to further plan and review the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals and push forward the in-depth development of the work regarding intellectuals.

(Feng Lin), deputy director of the provincial CPC Committee Organization Department, presided over the conference. Lu Rhongjing, member of the Standing Committee and director of the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke first. After relaying the important instructions from central leading comrades on the implementation of policy, he laid down a concrete plan on how to implement the circular from the CPC Central Committee's Organization, Propaganda, and United Front Work Departments on conducting a serious inspection of the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals and how to do a good job in examining the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals accordingly.

He called on the prefectures, cities, departments and units directly under the province to complete the inspection before the end of April and submit a written report to the provincial CPC Committee. The inspection should be conducted according to the items suggested by central leading organs, and the inspection will focus on young and middle-aged intellectuals that hold key professional jobs.

The inspection will be conducted in conjunction with party rectification.

Comrade Shi Junjie made an important speech at the conference on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee. He said: The provincial CPC Committee attaches great importance to the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals. In the past few years we have achieved great successes in our work for the intellectuals, but what we have done is far from enough.

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN HAILS MEDICAL WORKER

OW240159 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee called a meeting this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing to hear lectures on Comrade (Zhou Chao's) deeds.

Before the meeting, Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Ye Xutai, Luo Yunlai and other leading comrades cordially met with members of the team for giving lectures on (Zhou Chao's) deeds.

Comrade Han Peixin warmly said to (Zhou Chao): You have set a good example for us veteran comrades. Your deeds are also of great instructive significance for young people. Publicizing your deeds will give an impetus to the work of party rectification in our province.

Sun Jiazheng, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting.

At the meeting, a member of the lecturing team briefed more than 3,000 cadres of provincial-level departments on (Zhou Chao's) brilliant deeds which have been characterized by seeking no fame or gain, serving the people wholeheartedly and winning honor for the party by taking practical action.

Comrade (Zhou Chao) made an ebullient speech amid warm applause. He said: In the past 3 years I have done a little bit for the people of my native place; I have done only what a communist is supposed to do. From now on, I will continue to devote all my energies to serving the people, to treat more patients and to contribute to the development of the motherland's medical service and the improvement of medical conditions in rural areas.

Comrade Sun Han, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, addressed the meeting. He called on CPC and CYL members, cadres, workers and staff members throughout the province to learn from Comrade (Zhou Chao).

PLA Leaders' Praise

OW240447 [Editorial Report] Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 21 February broadcasts a 2.5 minute item on a meeting held that morning by the Nanjing PLA units to listen to a lecture on (Zhou Chao's) deeds. More than 3,000 retired cadres, office cadres, fighters, workers, and staff members in Nanjing attended.

According to the item, "present were Du Ping, member of the CPC Central Committee Advisory Commission; Zhan Danan, member of the CPC Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission; Xiang Shouzhi, Guo Linxiang, Zhang Ming, Wang Zibo, Wang Jingmin, Li Baoqi, Zhou Deli, Wei Jinshan, Chen Hui, Zhang Yuhua, and Wu Shihong, responsible persons of the Nanjing PLA units; and leading comrades attending a plenary meeting of the CPC Committee of the Nanjing PLA units. When Comrade (Zhou Chao) entered the conference hall in company with political Commissar (Zheng Zhuo) of the Nanjing PLA units' Air Force, he was warmly greeted by Xiang Shouzhi, Guo Linxiang, and other comrades."

A member of the lecture team, the item says, briefed those present on (Zhou Chao's) "stirring deeds in serving the people wholeheartedly, and conscientiously protecting the brilliant image of the party."

In addressing the meeting, Wei Jinshan, director of the Nanjing PLA units Political Department, called on all personnel undertaking the work of party rectification to learn from (Zhou Chao) "in thoroughly studying the documents on party rectification, maintaining ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee, assuredly upholding the four fundamental principles, and courageously resisting erroneous leftist and rightist ideas."

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 22 February carries a 3 minute report on a plenary meeting of the Nanjing PLA CPC Committee.

In his speech at the meeting, which opened on 16 February and ended on 22 February, Guo Linxiang, first secretary of the Nanjing PLA CPC Committee and political commissar of the units, called for "systematically solving major problems and resolutely and thoroughly sorting out and expelling the three types of persons," while carrying out party rectifications.

According to the report, those attending the meeting studied "an important speech on army building made by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, in Guangxi," and "voiced their determination to bring about a new situation in the building of the Nanjing PLA units."

NANJING PLA UNITS VOICE CRITICISMS

OW250145 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] According to our correspondents (Zhu Zhengping) and (Xio Boluo), the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of the Nanjing PLA units heard of the criticisms and opinions voiced by some leading comrades of corps-level units at the CPC Committee's plenary session, which concluded on 22 February. A week ago, the Standing Committee sponsored 3 successive discussion meetings to hear the criticisms and opinions expressed by 15 former leaders of the Nanjing PLA units, who had withdrawn to the second or third line.

Guo Linxiang and Xiang Shouzhi, first secretary and secretary respectively of the CPC Committee, repeatedly said that all frank remarks exposing shortcomings would be welcomed, and that, in making such remarks, comrades could mention the names of those under criticism.

Before attending the above-mentioned plenary session, the comrades seriously listened to the complaints by commanders and fighters of their respective units. Based on these complaints, they put forward more than 80 different opinions at the session. Their opinions involved the ideological and organizational work of the CPC Committee and other departments, the tasks of various units, the work style of leaders, and their work methods. Among other things, there was serious criticism of the phenomena of some leaders seeking personal gain by taking advantage of their power, enjoying privileges in their daily life, violating the law and discipline, and indulging in bureaucracy. These opinions shook some comrades.

After hearing the criticisms, the Standing Committee took immediate steps to correct the problems, where possible, and announced a series of measures, including the following: Extra attendants and vehicles assigned to cadres, at and above corps level, should be recalled. Leading comrades are required to pay fees, according to relevant rules for the use of official vehicles for private purposes.

No public funds should be used for leaders' personal subscription to newspapers and magazines. Newspapers and magazines for leading comrades to read in the office should be placed in the conference room or the reading room, so that others may read them also. Leading comrades, whether incumbent or not, should not take official documents home. Incumbent leading comrades should not necessarily be seated in the front at meetings, which do not discuss official work. No seats should be reserved for leading comrades at weekend gatherings to watch entertainment performances or sports activities.

The Standing Committee announced that some opinions would be handled by the Headquarters, Political and Logistics Departments according to their nature, and that suggestions would then be submitted to the Standing Committee for discussion.

SHANDONG HOLDS MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK270458 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 February, the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of responsible persons of the 24 units which made an early start in carrying out party rectification.

Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the Party Rectification Work Office under the provincial CPC Committee, made a speech at the meeting.

He urged deep studying of the document on party rectification, seeking unity of thinking, and making good preparations for making comparisons and self-examinations.

Comrade Li Changan said: It has been 2 and 1/2 months since the beginning of party rectification of the provincial-level organs on 7 December last year. In the past 2 and 1/2 months, party members have conscientiously studied the document on party rectification that was formulated by the central authority. They have ceaselessly upgraded their understanding of party rectification and several important issues, gradually united their thinking, gradually gained a clear understanding of the key problems in party rectification, gradually conducted the work of examining the three types of persons and party members, and made primary achievements in correcting mistakes in the course of party rectification.

Judging from a general overview, the party rectification work of provincial-level organs has taken a fairly rapid, sound, and progressive path of development. However we must notice that the development is imbalanced. Comparatively speaking, the units which made an early start in party rectification have done a fair job, while the units which conducted party rectification in the later period have done a poor job. A few units failed to favorably attend to the study of the document on party rectification or to practically correct mistakes in the course of rectification. Therefore, we should never be slack in our work. On the contrary, we must continue to deeply implement the decisions on party rectification of the central authority and the directives of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. In line with the demands of high standards and quality, we must unswervingly conduct the party rectification work well among provincial-level organs and ensure that party rectification work is not conducted perfunctorily.

Comrade Li Changan said: Since the beginning of party rectification, our province has emphatically attached prime importance to acting ideologically and politically in unison with the CPC Central Committee.

At present, we must attend to the issues on how to consciously obey and serve the general lines, tasks, and goals of the party, on how to implement the tasks set forth at the fourth provincial party congress, on how to comprehensively create a new situation in the work of Shandong Province, and on how to realize the demands of leading comrades of the central authority, under which the province must stand in the forefront of the four modernizations and double the annual industrial and agricultural output value in the first 10 years.

Focusing on this issue, we must continue grasping the following five tasks:

1. We should thoroughly understand the correctness of the lines, principles, and policies of the party since the 3d plenary session and the fighting goals of the 12th party congress, upgrade our awareness of implementing them, and unswervingly establish a Chinese-type socialism.
2. We must further implement the guidelines of the fourth provincial party congress, solve the problems left over by history among provincial-level organs and all localities, strengthen the party spirit, eliminate factionalism, closely unite the large majority of cadres and the masses, and make concerted efforts to conduct the four modernizations.
3. We should conscientiously find out the problems in leadership, ideology, work style and key vocational work that may influence the realization of the fighting goals of the party and prevent the creation of new situation in the whole province and all fronts and units. We must set forth solutions and plans for reform and put them into effect.
4. We must further eliminate the leftist influence, comprehensively carry out the policies of the party for rural areas, for cadres, for intellectuals, for scientific and technological personnel, for the united front work, for the affairs concerning nationals living abroad, and for opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. We should fully arouse the enthusiasm of all fields.
5. Ideological, theoretical, literary, and art circles should conscientiously conduct investigations and must not practice spiritual pollution.

All fronts, departments, and units should strengthen ideological and political work, correct the party work style, and pay attention to overcoming the rightist tendency and lax and flabby state.

Judging from the previous situation, we must solve the problems concerning unity of thinking.

1. We must conscientiously study the document on party rectification and the directives of the central authority and understand their spiritual essence. At present we should repeatedly concentrate on studying the above-mentioned issues.
2. In line with actual conditions, we should hold discussions in the course of studying the document, expose contradictions, and sum up both positive and negative experiences.
3. We should correct mistakes in the course of party rectification and put the corrections into practice.

Comrade Li Changan said: Making corrections and rectification should penetrate the whole course of party rectification. At present the provincial-level organs have corrected the problems of taking advantage of one's functions to seek private gains and bureaucracy in the course of party rectification.

However, they are failing to comprehensively correct problems or to evenly develop party rectification. We should further concentrate on solving important problems. That is, while continuing to correct unhealthy practices, we should gradually and conscientiously solve the important problems which influence and prevent the realization of the general lines, tasks, and goals of the whole party and the creation of a new situation in Shandong's work. We should firmly and thoroughly attend to these problems.

We have said: Through party rectification, we must create a new situation in our ideology, work style, enthusiasm, and practical action.

Comrade Li Changan said: In the course of party rectification, we should continue attending to organizational reform and readjusting leading bodies. All provincial-level organs should do a good job in transferring and installing leading cadres at the department and office levels. We should establish and perfect the party organizations of organs and discipline inspection organs. We should firmly attend to the work of investigating third echelon reserve cadres.

In the course of party rectification, we must pay attention to further examining the leading bodies of all units and build them well, in line with the demands of the four modernizations.

In his speech, Comrade Li Changan made separate, specific plans for the work of the units which made an early start in party rectification and for the work of the units which will conduct party rectification in the latter period.

He urged the units which made an early start in party rectification to concentrate on the important problems which the whole province and the units must solve, to further deeply study the documents, to proceed from actual conditions, to make discussions in the course of study, and to seek unity of thinking. From the end of February to mid-March, leading comrades should spend 10 days or half a month to solicit opinions among prefectures, cities, and counties and further understand the key problems which the units must solve in party rectification. We should conscientiously make corrections in the course of rectification. We should attend to the work of investigating the three types of persons. On the basis of studying the document and listening to opinions, leading cadres should prepare opinions for collective investigation, work out the program for self-criticism and self-examination, and make good preparations for criticism and examination work.

SHANDONG ALLOWS TWO CITIES TO FORMULATE LAWS

SK270651 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] The Sixth Standing Committee meeting of the Shandong People's Congress adopted a decision of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress on 26 February 1984 on allowing the Jinan and Qingdao City People's Congress Standing Committees to formulate draft local laws and regulations. In line with Article 27, Section 2 of the Organizational Law of the PRC, local people's congresses and the people's governments at all levels, the above meeting decided to allow Jinan and Qindao City People's Congress Standing Committees to formulate necessary draft local laws and regulations which will be put into practice after they have submitted them to the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress for examination and discussion.

CHEN GUODONG AT SHANGHAI COMMENDATION MEETING

OW262230 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Excerpts] New progress has been made in the five stresses, four beauties and three loves movement in Shanghai.

A meeting was held in Shanghai on the afternoon of 25 February to commend 441 advanced collectives and 372 activists who had progressed in the five stresses, four beauties and three loves movement in the past year.

Responsible persons of the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, the municipal CPPCC Committee, PLA units stationed in Shanghai and departments concerned, Chen Guodong, Yang Di, Zhong Min, Tan Jiazhen, Ye Gongqi and Yang Shifa, attended the meeting.

Yang Kai, chairman of the municipal Commission for the Five Stresses, Four Beauties and Three Loves Movement, summed up the progress of the movement in Shanghai in the past year and explained the tasks for the current year.

Comrade Yang Di, secretary of the municipal COC Committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: The establishment of civilized units is a basic way to turn the five stresses, four beauties and three loves movement into a regular activity and institution. To succeed in the work, the leading organs at various levels must lead the way. During the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month, all organizations must draw up a plan for action. The movement should be closely linked with party rectification, carrying out reforms while rectifying the party, bringing about a change in social conduct by improving the party style.

With the accompaniment of lively music, the leading comrades issued certificates of merit to representatives of the advanced collectives and activists.

'ENEMY AGENT' EXECUTED IN SHANGHAI 22 FEBRUARY

OW230933 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Court announced this afternoon an order from the Supreme People's Court to carry out the death sentence passed on (Zhu Shouzhong), a convicted enemy agent who had furtively crossed the border. The condemned was then immediately taken to the execution ground and executed by a firing squad.

Previously a sales clerk of the Baoshan County supply and marketing cooperative in Shanghai, (Zhu Shouzhong) was convicted of larcenies in October 1980 and sentenced to education through labor for 3 years. While being educated through labor, he showed no repentance for his wrongdoings and managed to abscond to Hong Kong. He was recruited by an enemy espionage agency there and was secretly sent back to the mainland in November 1982. He tried to recruit agents to collect political and military intelligence in China for the enemy and secretly reported his espionage plan to the enemy espionage agency. He also incited a number of people to smuggle themselves out of the country and report themselves to the enemy. The condemned, (Zhu Shouzhong), stubbornly presented himself as an enemy of the people and committed heinous crimes.

QIAO XIAOGUANG, OTHERS INVESTIGATE GUANGXI UNITS

HK250634 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, in order to specifically implement Central Committee Document No 1 of 1984 and the main points of Comrade Hu Yaobang's 14 January speech on work in Guangxi, concentrate on doing a good job before the end of this year in production, readjust the leadership groups and carry out party rectification, and handle problems left over from the Cultural Revolution below prefectural and city level, make every effort to catch up, and rapidly transform the backward economic state of Guangxi, some leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee and the chairman and vice chairmen of the regional government have gone to urban and rural areas throughout the region to conduct investigation and study, leaving behind only a few of their number behind to take charge of routine affairs.

Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Qiao Xiaoguang, Deputy Secretaries Wei Chunshu, Huang Yun, and Jin Baosheng, and Standing Committee member Qin Yingji, together with Liu Geng, deputy head of the Guangxi liaison group of the Central Committee's Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, have gone to Liuzhou, Guilin, Baise, Xinzhou, Wuzhou, and Dayaoshan and other places. For 2 or 3 weeks, they will hold extensive contacts with grassroots cadres and masses, find out the situation, and listen to views from various sectors. They will discuss and study questions of implementing the Central Committee Document No 1 and of further emancipating the mind, relaxing the policies, and enlivening the economy. They will also sum up and popularize experiences of the whole country and region in promoting the economic contract responsibility system in the past few years, to mobilize the labor enthusiasm of the enterprises and the cadres and workers.

As Comrade Wei Chunshu said at a cadre meeting before setting out. Before the work of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution started last year, the regional CPC Committee admitted that there was factionalism within itself, and was thus able to get things going quickly and score great success in bringing order out of chaos; so today, when the situation in Guangxi is at a crucial stage, the regional CPC Committee is admitting that in the past it failed to do enough in emancipating the mind, and stuck too much to old ways and conventions. We must admit our backwardness, emancipate our minds, make every effort to catch up, and promote economic work in Guangxi.

The leading comrades going down to the grassroots to investigate and study will also seek the views of the cadres and masses on the leadership work of the regional CPC Committee, in preparation for carrying out all-round rectification on return to the organs in March.

GUANGXI HOLDS RALLY ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK241211 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] On 21 February, the first group of organs at the regional level held a mobilization rally on party rectification. Some 1,200 party members and cadres at and above the departmental and bureau levels attended the rally. Wei Chunshu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, made a mobilization report at the rally. Liu Tianfu, head of the liaison group of the central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification of the CPC Central Committee, which is stationed in Guangxi, spoke at the rally.

In his report, Wei Chunshu said: Through party rectification, we must further emancipate our minds, must create a new situation, and must quickly promote our regions's economic construction.

Comrade Wei Chunshu said: Our region is a region of minority nationalities, our economic foundation is relatively weak, and we are relatively backward in all aspects. Leading comrades of the central authority have recently come to our region to conduct inspection. They have time and again encouraged us to do all we can to catch up and have called on us to attain the medium level or above at least, and to rank among the top 10 places in the whole country in 20 to 30 years. The leading comrades of the central authority have also pointed out if our economy lags behind for 20 to 30 years, it will really be a problem. Whether or not we have strong confidence and determination to create a new situation and to promote the economy is a big problem of whether or not we can keep in line with the central authority. It must be solved well in this party rectification.

Comrade Wei Chunshu said: The per capita gross output value in our Guangxi is slightly more than half of that in the whole country, so that, if we want to catch up, we must have more determination and must work harder than other people. The leading comrades of the central authority have pointed out that Guangxi has many favorable conditions:

1. Guangxi is situated in the subtropical zone, and plants of all types can grow there in all four seasons of the year. Its natural conditions are superior to those of the whole country.
2. Its size is large -- 230,000 square kilometers. It abounds in all kinds of resources.
3. Its conditions for energy resources and communications are good.
4. The cadres and the masses in Guangxi have had glorious revolutionary traditions and are diligent, hard-working, and courageous. We must have full confidence in catching up with the national advanced ranks.

Comrade Wei Chunshu also said: To promote economic construction, the most crucial problem is to unify our thinking and to emancipate our minds. In the past, due to various reasons, our minds were not emancipated sufficiently, the policies were not sufficiently relaxed, and our economic work was not done actively enough. The regional CPC Committee recently conducted discussions and admitted this fact. In this party rectification, we must, as last year we dealt with the problems left over by the Cultural Revolution, bring order out of chaos, clearly distinguish between right and wrong, and unify our understanding. If we are still suspicious and even resist the line, principles, and policies since the third plenary session of the CPC Central Committee, we cannot keep in line ideologically and politically with the central authority and we cannot quickly promote economic construction.

At the mobilization rally, Comrade Wei Chunshu pointed out: According to the plan for party rectification, the organs at the regional level are divided into two groups to carry out party rectification. The first group includes 8 departments of 50 units. Party rectification in the first group begins at the end of February and will be carried out in four stages: 1) to penetratingly study documents, heighten understanding, and to unify thinking; 2) to carry out comparison and inspection, conduct criticism and self-criticism, to study and carry out discussion simultaneously, and to make simultaneous rectification and correction of defects; 3) registration of party members and organizational handling; 4) organizational building, check-up and acceptance.

To study is an important step of party rectification and is the foundation of party rectification work as a whole. Study must be carried out throughout party rectification. In study, we must mainly take two forms: 1) to run study courses for people who must be divorced from production and who must study in groups; 2) to study for half a day and to work for half a day.

No matter what forms we take, we must ensure that in 1 and 1/2 months, every party member must study for 15 full days. At the study stage, in accordance with the decision on party rectification, we must unify our thinking, must rectify our work style, must strengthen discipline, and must purify the organizations. After seriously studying the documents prescribed for study, we must hold forums and heart-to-heart talks to clearly understand the main problems existing in the leadership groups, and party organizations and among party members of our own units. Moreover, we must take proper measures to seek party members' views on the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee and must help the leadership group of the regional CPC Committee with rectification.

At the mobilization rally of the first group of units of the organs at the regional level, Comrade Liu Tianfu said: Guangxi has made very great achievements in dealing with the problems left over by the Cultural Revolution. Our tasks are to consolidate and develop these achievements and on this basis, to carry out all-round party rectification. We believe that in accordance with the arrangements of the central authority, Guangxi will surely complete the party rectification tasks.

Comrade Liu Tianfu said: Last year, the regional CPC Committee and the work group of the central authority did a great deal of work to deal with the problems left over by the Great Cultural Revolution and scored very great achievements. They created very good conditions for all-round party rectification. However, there are still many problems which must be solved in the course of party rectification. We must grasp them firmly and well and must do well from start to finish. In addition, how to implement the series of principles and policies of the party on economic development in Guangxi which have been formulated since the third plenary session of the CPC Central Committee, how to further emancipate the mind, how to carry out reform in an orderly way, how to enliven the economy, and how to speed up the four modernizations in Guangxi are our main party rectification tasks and are also the important problems of keeping in line with the central authority. Therefore, Guangxi's party rectification tasks are especially arduous. We must sufficiently appraise this.

Liu Tianfu said: We have full confidence in Guangxi's party rectification. This is because of: 1) the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee; 2) the foundation of last year's work; 3) the readjustment of leadership groups of the regional CPC Committee and all prefectures and cities; 4) the warm support of the party members and comrades, particularly veteran comrades and Guangxi's glorious revolutionary traditions. We believe that in accordance with the arrangements of the central authority, Guangxi will surely complete the party rectification tasks.

With a view to doing well in party rectification work and guaranteeing the completion of the four tasks of party rectification, the regional CPC Committee recently set up a party rectification leadership group with Comrade Wei Chunshu as the head and with Comrades Jin Baosheng and (Ou Jiwen) as the deputy heads. Under the party rectification leadership group there is a party rectification office. Comrade Jin Baosheng concurrently acts as the director of the office.

HUNAN RURAL WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 20 FEB

Decision on Rural Policies

HK240246 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] A 9-day provincial conference on rural work concluded in Changsha on 20 February. Cao Wenju, vice governor, delivered a report at the conference; and Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Xiaong Qingquan and Jiao Linyi, secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered speeches.

Principal responsible persons of prefectural and city CPC committees, and of various departments and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities, attended the conference. The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government decided to relax their policies in seven areas.

1. The province will further readjust the internal structure of agriculture. While grasping grain production, those localities and households which have favorable conditions may allocate a percentage, not more than 10 percent, of the contracted grain cultivation area to develop industrial crops and livestock breeding. When dealing with specific communes, brigades, and peasant households, we must allow different levels of allocation and avoid acting indiscriminately. Furthermore, we must also appropriately readjust the structure of grain production, and further develop the production of barley, maize, Chinese sorghum, and beans. We may draw up contracts for purchase and excess purchase of these grain crops. Provided that the assigned tasks are accomplished, free circulation is allowed.
2. We must greatly develop livestock breeding, and gradually set up a relatively developed livestock-breeding economy. We must heighten the proportion of livestock breeding in the province's entire agricultural economy. The policies on poultry and fish should be relaxed. The procurement quota for egg products will be lowered this year, and the policies on them will be relaxed next year. The procurement quota for pigs should be reduced. In some places it can be raised, and in others it can be reduced or abolished. In this way livestock breeding can undergo great development as quickly as possible.
3. In developing the mountain areas, we can consider following the line of specialization and comprehensive operations, and integrate production, processing, and marketing. We should further expand the area of private mountains in places where there are many barren mountains. We should promote contract work by specialized households and joint operations in large and remote areas of barren mountains. In the forest areas, we should welcome investment from units elsewhere, practice joint afforestation, and set up forest farms and processing plants for forestry and sideline products, with profits shared out at different levels.
4. We should allow rural construction teams to enter the towns. Cement products may be exported from the province after the delivery quota is fulfilled. All fodder processing plants run by rural communes, brigades, and households are exempt from industrial and commercial tax. Foodstuff processing enterprises which consist of a shop in front and a factory in the rear and which practice unified industrial and commercial accounting should switch from paying taxes in kind to paying a retail sales industrial and commercial tax.
5. We should encourage peasants to buy shares and raise capital for organizing various types of developmental undertakings. We should encourage urban personnel to go to the rural areas to undertake developmental contracts. In particular, we should encourage the peasants to raise capital to build small hydroelectric stations and coal mines, and to exploit rural energy resources.
6. While bringing into full play the dominant role of state-owned commerce and the supply and marketing cooperatives, we should give free rein to developing cooperative commerce, appropriately develop individual commerce, and develop long-distance transport. We should have the state, the collective, and the individual all getting to work. In the transport market, we must break down monopolies and actively develop collective and individual enterprises. The levels of transport charges should be on a par with the state-owned enterprises.

7. We must actively develop small towns in a planned way. Such towns can be established wherever over 2,000 people are living together, including permanent rural inhabitants. Specialized households and other peasants are permitted to go into the small towns, making their own arrangements for rations, to run factories, open shops, work, do business, organize transport, and engage in social welfare undertakings.

Mao Zhiyong Speech

HK250418 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Excerpts] On 20 February, Hunan CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong delivered a summation speech at the provincial rural work conference, demanding that the leadership at all levels and the comrades of all departments in the province seriously study and implement the Central Document No 1 by applying the spirit of party rectification, regard implementation of this document as an issue of whether or not we are maintaining unity with the Central Committee, and use it as a motive force to vigorously develop Hunan's agriculture and proceed to vigorously develop the province's entire economy.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong pointed out: The Central Committee Document No 1 of this year is another important guiding document for promoting the transformation of China's agriculture from self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy to large-scale commodity production and from traditional to modern agriculture. Seriously implementing this document well is of extremely important significance for enlivening the rural economy and developing the excellent situation in rural Hunan.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: Hunan's rural areas have undergone a profound change since implementing the Central Committee Document No 1 of 1983. New growth has been registered in agriculture. The excellent situation in the rural areas has taken a further step forward. However, we must soberly realize that, compared with the whole country, peasant incomes in Hunan are only moderate, and the growth rate has by no means been fast.

How will we perform this year? That depends on how we work. If we unwaveringly implement the spirit of Central Document No 1 and truly get things going, we may be able to achieve a new breakthrough. Otherwise, we may very well lag behind the whole country.

At present, many fraternal provinces and municipalities are scoring rapid improvements. If we only maintain our current growth rate, we will fall behind. We must therefore regard implementation of the Central Document No 1 as a major affair. The leaders at all levels and the comrades of all departments must first seriously study it and profoundly appreciate its spiritual essence. They must also adopt measures to implement it. At the same time, the party organizations at all levels must send large numbers of cadres to publicize the spirit of the document with great fanfare among the peasants. They must do particularly well in conducting propaganda and those policies of most concern to the masses, to ease the misgivings of some of the masses that the policies will change and their fears regarding work hard to become rich even though they want to, so that they will give free rein to developing commodity production. At the same time we must help them to find outlets for the labor force, opportunities for production, and sales outlets for products, and to formulate plans for getting rich. We should fully mobilize the masses' enthusiasm for getting rich through hard work.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: The general intention of Central Document No 1 is to vigorously develop commodity production and make the peasants and the rural areas rich as quickly as possible, and to embark on a road of socialist agricultural development with Chinese characteristics.

We must have unified understanding on this point. The criterion for judging our work performance is: Does it help to build socialism with Chinese characteristics? Does it help to make the country prosperous? Does it help to make the people rich and happy? As far as Hunan is concerned, 90 percent of our 55 million people are peasants. It is very hard for the people of the whole province to get rich unless the peasants can get rich; and it will be impossible to achieve the strategic goal of quadruplication. This means that whether or not we make the peasants get rich as quickly as possible is the most important criterion for judging whether our rural work is doing well or badly.

In order to make the peasants rich as quickly as possible, we must vigorously develop rural commodity production. At present, the main obstacle to this is, as before, that certain comrades cannot shake off leftist influences and the bindings of old traditional concepts; they manage things in an excessively rigid way, so that the circulation channels are clogged and the economy fails to liven up. Some comrades equate the development of commodity production with capitalism the moment it is mentioned. The moment there is talk of strengthening management, they are accustomed to taking charge of everything, as if there is no other way to handle things. We must clear away all kinds of misgivings over developing commodity production, fully understand the objectivity and necessity of developing rural commodity production, and work hard to organize today's rural economy well.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: The key to implementing Central Document No 1 lies in ensuring that our thinking, work style, leadership standards, and work methods suit the new situation of the development of rural commodity production. First, the leaders at all levels must learn how to assume responsibility for the overall economic situation and lead commodity production. At present, China's rural areas are in the process of historic change. Our thinking must suit this change as quickly as possible; otherwise, deviations may occur on account of ideological backwardness, as happened when we were promoting the overall contract responsibility system a few years ago, when we either imposed restrictions or practiced laissez-faire.

Second, we must strive to improve work methods and style, and change from issuing general calls to conducting investigation and study and providing specific guidance.

To ensure the smooth progress of rural commodity production, we must also strengthen rural ideological and political work and vigorously launch the drive to build civilized villages and towns.

GUIZHOU DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL SEEN BRIGHT

HK151440 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 84 p 5

[Commentator's article: "There Are Great Hopes for Guizhou"]

[Text] When visiting Guizhou in 1960, Comrade Zhou Enlai said: "Guizhou, with its beautiful landscape and rich mineral resources, has exceptionally favorable natural conditions. As long as the people of all nationalities in Guizhou strengthen their unity and work hard under the leadership of the CPC, the province is full of promise and surely will be able to catch up with and surpass other provinces in socialist construction. In the past 20 years or more, Guizhou has witnessed quite a few changes. In particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, leading comrades at various levels and the people of Guizhou Province have upheld the party's policy of helping the people to get rich and have made concerted efforts to vigorously implement the responsibility system for agricultural production. The province is now making progress in eliminating poverty. However, it cannot be denied that Guizhou still remains a relatively poor province. The province's gross industrial and agricultural output value per capita is 50 percent lower than the national average level, and the province's average amount of grain per peasant is the lowest in the country. The backwardness of Guizhou can be attributed to some historical factors -- the province has a poor economic foundation; its scientific and educational level is low; and, furthermore, the 10 years of turmoil, as well as the "leftist" influence and certain mistakes committed in work have delayed the province's development. However, these things will never be repeated, nor will they diminish the Guizhou people's strong confidence in catching up with and surpassing other provinces. We state that Guizhou is full of promise because, first of all, Guizhou, as well as the southwest as a whole, with its immense territory, large population, essential geographical position, and particularly rich resources, is an important strategic base for our country's four modernizations. The area's exceptionally rich water resources and enormous coal, iron, and nonferrous metal reserves provide favorable conditions which ensure the province's potential to become one of the few energy bases and great heavy industry bases of the country. In contrast to the northwest, the southwest, with fertile land and an agreeable climate, has rather favorable conditions for agricultural production and can relatively easily solve the problem of food. Therefore, it is absolutely possible for the area to become a large agricultural base which is fully self-sufficient in grain and highly developed in forestry and animal husbandry, and a light industry base which, with its own characteristics, can meet local needs.

We state that Guizhou is full of promise because the above plan and idea are by no means a utopian dream or exaggeration, but a scheme which is to be materialized step by step. We are fully confident that the above tentative plan can be turned into reality in 15 to 20 years. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council show great concern for the construction of Guizhou Province and the whole southwest. Setbacks can be avoided and development can be speeded up with the guidance and support by the CPC Central Committee, the leadership of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee and government, the concerted effort of the people of the whole province, the close cooperation of other provinces and regions in the southwest, the aid of other provinces, municipalities, and regions throughout the country, and, in addition, the positive and negative experience which we have accumulated in the construction of the country in the past 30 years or more, particularly the experience which the province has obtained in its efforts to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in various fields since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

In stating that Guizhou is full of promise, we have taken into account the existing unfavorable conditions, such as, the temporary difficulty in communications; the generally low educational and technological level of the masses; and the relatively poor living standard of the province, all of which place obstacles to investments and fund-raising. However, all of these are nothing strange in our course of development. All difficulties can be overcome as long as we steadfastly uphold the line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, further our efforts in eliminating "leftist" remnants and influences, implement correct policies and adopt effective measures in economic construction, strengthen confidence in our success, guard against impetuosity, and continue to make tremendous efforts.

At present, the people of Guizhou have been moving ahead promptly and are making concerted efforts. They are determined to create a new situation in the socialist modernization of Guizhou. People throughout the country are looking forward to news of victory from the southwest. Guizhou is full of promise!

SICHUAN MEETING ON MILITARY, CIVILIAN INDUSTRIES

HK260808 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] The provincial government held a conference from 19 to 25 February on integrating military and civilian industries in Chengdu. The meeting seriously implemented the important central instructions on this topic, summed up and exchanged experiences, and made arrangements for production of civilian goods, scientific research, and technical transfer work in the province's military industry enterprises this year.

The conference demanded that the staff and workers in the province's military industries further promote readjustment and transformation, stimulate joint operations and cooperation, and make still greater contributions to making the people rich, improving the province's position, and accomplishing the vast goal put forward by the 12th CPC Congress.

The meeting was attended by responsible comrades of military industrial enterprises, some prefectures and cities, and provincial departments concerned. Veteran comrades from military industrial enterprises who have retired to the second or third line and personnel concerned of the provincial science and technology advisory group and national defense science and technology advisory group were also present. The meeting invited responsible comrades of State Council departments concerned to provide guidance. Yang Xizong, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, and Lu Dadong, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee, made speeches.

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG ADDRESSES TAIYUAN CADRES

HK241037 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] At a meeting of party member cadres from Taiyuan City held yesterday [23 February], Li Ligong, secretary of the Shanxi CPC Committee, pointed out that factionalism is an obstacle to sound development of the current party rectification. In the process of party rectification, we must, through study, deepen our understanding, measure ourselves by the standards of a communist, consciously eliminate factionalism and strengthen party spirit, carry out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, and strive to create a new situation in all fields.

Comrade Li Ligong said: Over the past 3 months, Taiyuan City has resolutely carried out a series of instructions of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification with a clear-cut stand, and has done quite a lot of work for properly carrying out party rectification. Treating as a breakthrough the elimination of bureaucratism and the leading cadres' practice of using power to seek personal interests, the city has carried out the spirit of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, achieving gratifying results in ideological work. The tasks for the current party rectification are to unify thinking, straighten our style, strengthen discipline, and purify organizations. But we must clearly realize that the most important task is to unify thinking and to reach political and ideological unanimity with the CPC Central Committee.

1. We must firmly believe that the CPC Central Committee's line, guiding principle, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and all documents issued by the CPC Central Committee are correct and correspond with Marxism-Leninism. This has been proved by practice over the past few years.

2. We must firmly grasp the implementation of various policies. In carrying out the CPC Central Committee's line, guiding principles, and policies, whether rural policy, policy on the united front, or the policy of enlivening domestic economy, we have done quite a lot of work and achieved considerable results. But some policies have not been carried out so well and there still exist quite a few problems, mainly the remnant of leftist ideas and disturbances, which must be rectified.

3. On ideological and political problems, on the problem of party spirit and discipline, and in the struggle against unhealthy practices and bureaucratism in particular, we must pay attention to eliminating a rightist tendency and slackness and weakness.

Comrade Li Ligong said: The CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification pointed out that some party members and party member cadres have failed to eliminate factionalism caused during the 10 years of turmoil. They still replace party spirit with factionalism, distinguish people by factionalism, appoint people by favoritism, exclude outsiders, and form cliques to pursue selfish interests, much to the detriment of the party's unity and the implementation of the party's line, guiding principles, and policies. Take Taiyuan City as an example: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, factionalism has been considerably eliminated, but due to the influence of the 10 years of turmoil, some factionalist ideas which formed for quite a long time in the minds of some comrades have not yet been thoroughly eliminated and they are reflected in various forms in some units. This factionalism will disturb our work and is also an obstacle to the sound development of the current party rectification. It is, therefore, necessary for the city CPC Committee to call for the elimination of factionalism and for the rectification of ideas at the meeting. At present, it is unpopular to practice factionalism and acts of the Cultural Revolution, which are not permitted by the party discipline.

This problem must be resolved thoroughly in party rectification. But the problem in the minds of the vast majority of those who have factionalist ideas to different extents is a problem of ideological education. Therefore, we must advocate deepening our understanding through study in party rectification, consciously measure ourselves with the standards of a communist, and consciously resolve the problem of factionalism. We must pay more attention to the overall situation and work, to party rectification, and to being sincere with people. We must think more of the elimination of estrangement and the strengthening of unity, and think more of our own shortcomings and mistakes and other's merits and strong points. As for previous old problems, we must, just like a central leading comrade said: "Unite and look forward to the future. Pay attention to major problems and neglect minor affairs. Refrain from settling old and new accounts in all. Never act rashly again." Meanwhile, we must seriously point out that in party rectification it is necessary to severely deal with the people of three categories who desire to see the world plunged into chaos, who still feign compliance and form cliques, and who are a handful of people who stubbornly adhere to factionalism and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition.

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG DISCUSSES RURAL PROBLEMS

HK270303 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Excerpts] On the evening of 24 February, Shanxi CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong arrived in Xinzhou Prefecture to investigate and study. The next morning, he listened to reports of a number of county and city CPC committee secretaries on the situation and problems in implementing Central Document No 1. In the afternoon, he held a forum with some 20 specialized households and skilled people from all parts of the prefecture. On the afternoon of 26 February, he delivered a speech at the prefectural conference of cadres of three levels, giving his views on unifying thinking, implementing Central Document No 1, supporting the peasants in getting rich through hard work, and developing rural commodity production.

Comrade Li Ligong first pointed out in his speech: At present we must focus on further solving the problem of unifying thinking regarding the party's line, principles, and policies. This means that we must truly bring everyone's thinking into line with the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, and with the decision of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. We must resolutely criticize and curb and deal severely with those people who contravene the Central Committee's line, principles, and policies, say one thing and mean another, and secretly spread distrust in the Central Committee. With regard to the problem of understanding, we must conduct education by persuasion, provide criticism and assistance, and continually enhance people's ideological awareness.

At present there are remnants of leftist influences in the implementation of the party's rural policies and in other respects. These things exist in ideology and also in work and style. As a result they have varying degrees of adverse effect on further displaying the power of the party policies and of bringing the masses' enthusiasm into further play. We must distinguish between different situations, clear away all types of interference, continue to solve these problems in the appropriate way, and bring everyone's thinking into line with Central Document No 1, as soon as possible. In this way a new situation will very quickly appear in all work.

Central Document No 1 has an important intention, that is, we must do everything possible to make the peasants get rich.

On such a fundamental issue, the leading cadres at all levels must take a firm and clear-cut stand and enthusiastically support the peasants in getting rich. We must be bold in exploring and practicing all ways and means that help to make the peasants get rich through hard work. We must actively promote successful methods.

For a long time we have failed to have a sufficiently clear idea of this fundamental guiding ideology of the party, due to leftist influences. This is shown in people's attitude toward peasants who have taken the lead in getting rich since the third plenary session. Some cadres do not want to come near peasants who get rich ahead of others, fearing that it will be said they have discarded the revolutionary traditions and forgotten the poor and lower-middle peasants. Among the masses too, there are feelings of wanting to get rich but not daring to do so, due to the leftist influences.

One peasant who got rich through hard work in Wutai County transferred the household registration of his son to another village, so that the latter could avoid involvement during eventual rectification in his native village. Another peasant sent his money to a bank in Taiyuan, as a path of retreat in case of mishap.

These tendencies show that there are still misgivings and unease among the cadres and masses regarding the party's policy of enriching the peasants. This requires that the party committees at all levels carry out serious, arduous, and meticulous ideological work, and do a good job in proclaiming Document No 1 to the peasants. All sectors and trades must seriously study Document No 1 and implement it unswervingly. In particular we must mobilize and influence the masses by our own practical deeds, so that they will believe in the stability of the policies, cast aside their misgivings, and stimulate their enthusiasm for getting rich through hard work.

Comrade Li Ligong focused on placing the development of rural commodity production in a strategic position.

He said: Only by developing commodity production can we further promote division of work in society, raise the productive force to a new level, and enable the peasants to get rich and the rural areas to prosper. Only by developing commodity production can we speed up the modernization of China's socialist agriculture. The experiences of many years have proven that we can never extricate ourselves from self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy if we simply rely on tilling the land, concentrate all manpower in the fields, and have all the 800 million peasants growing food crops; and the value created by each laborer cannot compensate the value of his input. There are thus no surplus products. And without surplus products, we cannot organize expanded reproduction, and hence fundamentally cannot achieve the four modernizations, the enrichment of the people, and the prosperity and strength of the state. In previous years, due to erroneous leftist policies, the peasants' hard work throughout the year could, in most places, only solve the problem of food and clothing; the commodity rate was very low. There were also quite a number of places that could not even solve the problem of food and clothing.

In recent years, as we have implemented the party's rural policies and instituted the production responsibility systems, the productive force has been emancipated and commodity production has developed. As a result commodity production has developed on an unprecedented scale. This is the inevitable law of social production development. The situation that has now appeared has brought along many complex new problems that must be solved, yet our leadership work from top to bottom lacks experience in leading large-scale commodity production. Many of our old experiences and methods are out of date. The development of the situation compels us to restructure our knowledge.

We must base our efforts on the fundamental viewpoints of developing social productive force and on the demand for large-scale development of rural commodity production, and improve our leadership work accordingly.

1. We must suit the two transformations and continue to solve the problem of shifting the work focus. More than 5 years ago the CPC Central Committee proposed that we should shift the work focus to socialist modernization. In the past 5 years and more, we have gone through this transformation. Today, in the wake of the institution of agricultural production responsibility systems and the deepening of rural reforms, there has appeared a new situation of great development of commodity production, which is stimulating the country's rural economy. Therefore, in talking about change, we must understand afresh the developing rural economy, which is currently changing, and shift the focus in leading rural work to leading rural commodity production.

2. In leading rural commodity production, we must establish the guiding ideology of taking overall responsibility for the economic situation and learn how to do this. Commodity production is socialized production, and not an isolated economic process. Rural commodity production has links in all respects with industry, commerce, supply and marketing, credits and loans, prices, communications and transport, science and technology, and other departments. They both stimulate and constrain each other. If any link in the chain cannot meet requirements, the whole of commodity production will be hampered and will be unable to develop smoothly. Hence, developing rural commodity production is not just a matter for agriculture and the rural areas. All sectors and trades must truly establish the idea of taking agriculture as the foundation and supporting agriculture, and provide outstanding social services for the development of rural commodity production.

3. Focusing on the two transformations, we must do a good job in readjusting production relations and reforms in all aspects of the superstructure. The reforms of the past few years have mainly solved the problems of the communes being larger in size and having a higher degree of public ownership, the overcentralization of collective management, the practice of having everybody eat out of the same big pot, and egalitarianism. Future reforms will be focused on developing commodity production, promoting the two transformations, further readjusting production relations, and reforming the superstructure, so that the rural economic system, finances, supply and marketing, commerce, and social services can gradually meet the needs of developing large-scale commodity production. All departments must improve their work in accordance with the spirit of Document No 1. The work of all departments must be linked to the general goal stipulated by the 12th party congress and serve and be subordinate to the overall situation. At present we must in particular get a good grasp on reforming the commercial system and ensuring smooth channels of circulation.

In their discussions, the comrades have reported that many current rules, regulations, and conventions do not help the development of commodity production or the enrichment of the peasants. This shows from one aspect the necessity of reforms. We must be bold in carrying out reforms, and do it from top to bottom in a measured way.

LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO TIANJIN'S ZHOU SHUTAO

SK270456 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Excerpts] This morning, Tianjin Municipality paid its last respects to the remains of Comrade Zhou Shutao at the Municipal Friendship Club. Wreaths presented by the leaders of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council were arrayed with a solemn silence in the grand hall of the club.

Presenting wreaths were Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Song Renqiong, Yao Yilin, Hu Qili, Li Weiha, Hu Juewen, Zhu Xuefan, and Rong Yiren. Also presenting wreaths were leading comrades of the National CPPCC Committee, the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and of the municipal party and government organs; veteran comrades who once worked in Tianjin; Standing Committee members of the NPC and the National CPPCC Committee; and experts of the medical team that was responsible for giving emergency treatment to Comrade Zhou Shutao. Among units that also presented wreaths were the NPC, the National CPPCC Committee, the CPC Central Committee's United Front Department, the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal CPC Advisory Commission, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal People's Government, the municipal CPPCC Committee, the municipal CPC Discipline Inspection Commission, the Tianjin Garrison District, the PLA units stationed in the municipality, the mass organizations of various circles, the democratic parties, the People's Government of Dongzhi County -- the native place of Comrade Zhou Shutao -- and the medical team that was responsible for giving emergency treatment to Comrade Zhou Shutao. Relatives and lifelong friends also presented wreaths.

After the death of Comrade Zhou Shutao, the Standing Committee members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Yingchao and Xi Zhongxun entrusted Cheng Zihua to relay their condolence to the family members of Zhou Shutao. Comrade Peng Zhen, who is currently in Hangzhou City, entrusted Sun Qimeng to express his condolences for Comrade Zhou Shutao and his sympathy to Zhou Shutao's family members. Comrade Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, who is on an official tour elsewhere, immediately sent a condolence message and a letter upon hearing the news of Comrade Zhou Shutao's death, assigning leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee to visit the family members of Comrade Zhou Shutao to appease their sorrow.

Attending the rite of paying last respects to the remains of Comrade Zhou Shutao were vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee, including Zhu Xuefan and Rong Yiren; vice chairmen of the National CPPCC Committee, including Cheng Zihua and Hu Ziang Peng Youjin, secretary general of the National CPPCC Committee; Gao Dengbang, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee; Li Ding, deputy director of the United Front Work Department under the CPC Central Committee; Sun Qimeng, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association; Yang Jingming and Fan Taozhai, deputy secretaries-general of the National CPPCC Committee; and Pu Jiexiu, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association. Among those who also attended the rite were leading comrades from the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal CPC Advisory Commission, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal People's Government, the municipal CPPCC Committee, and from the municipal CPC Discipline Inspection Commission, including Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen, Zhang Huaisan, Chen Bin, Bai Hua, Liu Zengkun, Song Zhenchun, Wang Xudong, Ji Zenghui, He Guomo, Chen Ruyu, Xing Yanzi, (Li Huifen), Zhao Jiang, Wu Zhen [as heard], Wang Jiaxiang, Zhou Ziwei, Hao Tianyi, Wang Peiren, Li Zhongyuan, Zhao Jun, Lu Da, Yu Fujing, Shi Jian, Yao Jun, Li Langqing, Mao Changwu, Wang Enhui, Li Shusen, Zhao Jinsheng, Zhou Ru, Huang Difei, Huang Yusheng, Miao Tianrui, Yang Tianshou, He Zongqian, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun, Liao Canhui, Tan Songping, (Zheng Wantong), Lu Xuezheng, Liu Feng, Li Yanwu, Cao Zhongnan, and Cao Xikang; Yu Aifeng, Standing Committee member of the NPC; and Wan Guoquan, Jin Xianzhai, and Yang Shixian, Standing Committee members of the National CPPCC Committee.

COMMENTARY LAUDS PREMIER SUN'S REMARK ON CONTACTS

OW251438 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Station commentary: "Talk on Mr Sun Yun-hsuan's Remark"]

[Text] According to a report, Taiwan's "Premier of the Executive Yuan" Sun Yun-hsuan recently stated that the compatriots in Taiwan can maintain contacts with those from the mainland at various international meetings, sports tournaments and in various cultural activities. It is understood that this is the first time a high-ranking official of the Taiwan authorities has stated in public that the Taiwan compatriots are permitted to contact those from the mainland on unofficial occasions. We cannot but admit that this is a gratifying change when we compare his remark with the rigid attitude adopted by some people who clamor about forbidding the compatriots in Taiwan to contact people from the mainland.

Several years ago ordinary people in Taiwan were strictly forbidden to discuss issues with regard to the peaceful reunification of the motherland. Even to maintain contacts with the people from the mainland was a towering crime. Today, several years later, people's voices demanding mutual contacts between the people on both sides of the strait and calling for a peaceful solution of the Taiwan issue can be heard on street corners and even at various discussion meetings and in some banquets in Taiwan. Disregarding the restrictions imposed on them by the authorities, many people have carried out discussions, participated in tournaments, shaken hands and talked about their kindred feelings with the compatriots from the mainland. Mr Sun Yun-hsuan's remark conforms to this type of situation and to the common aspirations of the people.

It must be realized that some people abroad are bent on plotting against China. Particularly in the United States, some people are even more enthusiastically supporting the so-called Taiwan independence movement and planning to split the Chinese nation. It is obvious that as long as the Taiwan authorities refuse to give up their stand of obstructing the reunification of the motherland, they will continue to provide others with the opportunity to interfere in China's internal affairs.

Now we are happy to see that Mr Sun Yun-hsuan has begun to permit the compatriots in Taiwan to maintain contacts with those from the mainland on certain occasions. This is an excellent beginning. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will bring about a fundamental change in their attitude, remove all restrictions, open their doors wide open and permit the compatriots on both sides of the strait to come and go freely.

Deng Yingchao, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, said in her New Year's message: Personnel of the authorities and the compatriots in Taiwan may visit the mainland with whatever status and means they have. The compatriots in Taiwan are also welcome to offer their valuable opinions on the issue of building the mainland, and to join those on the mainland to discuss state affairs and work out plans for invigorating the Chinese nation.

PREMIER SUN RECOVERING AFTER SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

OW261413 Taipei CNA in English 1350 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 26 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan had a surgery for cerebral hemorrhage at 2 a.m. Sunday at the Veterans General Hospital in Taipei. The operation was successful, and Premier Sun is recovering, James Soong, director general of the Government Information Office, said Sunday. A team of doctors, headed by Dr Shen Li-yang, chief surgeon of the Veterans General Hospital, performed the operation, Soong noted. Premier Sun was hospitalized Friday morning.

[Taipei CNA in English at 1018 GMT on 24 February had reported: "Premier Sun Yun-hsuan was hospitalized Friday morning due to a sudden indisposition. He was to deliver an oral administration report at the Legislative Yuan Friday morning. Vice Premier Chiu Chuang-huan read the administrative report at the Legislative Yuan on his behalf. Dr James Soong, director general of the Government Information Office, said Premier Sun went to hospital Friday morning for a check-up."]

U.S. URGED TO SUPPLY ROC WITH ADVANCED FIGHTERS

Air Force Officer's Comments

OW270305 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 27 (CNA) -- The Republic of China is greatly in need of advanced jet fighters to safeguard the air space over the Taiwan Strait, a senior Chinese Air Force officer said here Sunday. Although the existing fleet of ROC fighters has a considerable combat advantage over those on the China mainland, the situation will change immediately upon the operation of the all-weather jet fighters, called F-8, being developed by the Chinese Communists, the aviation expert who declined to disclose his identity pointed out.

For balancing the air power over the Taiwan Strait and deterring attempted air attacks from the mainland in the future, the United States should supply this country with advanced jet fighters to upgrade the ROC's air combat capability as early as possible, the expert noted. This is a matter of urgency, he said, "as we need time to train airmen and deploy the new jet fighters that we may acquire well in advance."

Foreign Ministry Spokesman

OW241501 Hong Kong AFP in English 0914 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Taipei, Feb 24 (AFP) -- The government today appealed to the United States to supply Taiwan with high-performance aircraft "due to new developments in the Taiwan Strait." Foreign Ministry spokesman Wang Chao-yuan told newsmen at a regular press conference that the Peking regime had completed development of an advanced jet fighter designated as "Jian 8" -- which mainland Chinese experts regard as the equivalent of the Soviet MIG-23. A Soviet military aircraft also intruded in Taiwan's air identification zone early this month, indicating increased Soviet air activities in the Taiwan Strait, Mr Wang noted.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, during his recent visit to the United States, told U.S. leaders that Peking would not forego a military solution on to the Taiwan problem, the spokesman added. "Judging from all these facts, the situation in the Taiwan Strait has witnessed drastic changes....it is not true that Taiwan does not need advanced aircraft to maintain its air supremacy," he pointed out.

A Defense Ministry spokesman, Major General Wang Miao, meanwhile echoed the Foreign Ministry contention that "from a long-range point of view," Taiwan needed sophisticated aircraft "to contain a military invasion from the Chinese communist regime.

XU JIATUN SAYS UK TO HANDLE 1997 DEBATE MOTION

HK250155 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 25 Feb 84 p 1

[Report: "Xu Jiatun Talks on Legislative Council Motion; Believes British Authorities Will Handle It Correctly"]

[Text] Yesterday evening, when answering a reporter's question on his view on the motion by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council that the issue of Hong Kong's future should be debated at the Legislative Council, Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, said: "I believe that the British authorities will handle this question correctly." Xu Jiatun answered the reporters' question yesterday evening at the guest hall on the top floor of the China Resources Building, where he gave a spring banquet to entertain members of the Legislative Council and the Executive Council as well as noted personages of Hong Kong. Yesterday, the senior unofficial legislative councillor, Lobo, said that the unofficial members of the Legislative Council would introduce a motion in the Legislative Council on 14 March, stating: "Any proposal for the future of Hong Kong should be debated in this council before any final agreement is reached."

JI PENGFEI ELABORATES ON 'THREE-THREE SYSTEM'

HK260415 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 Feb 84 p 1

["Special Dispatch" from correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "Ji Pengfei Explains the 'Three-Three System'"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Feb -- Ji pointed out: All those who are in favor of China's reexercising its sovereignty over Hong Kong and who are willing to contribute to maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, whatever their political views and political inclination, are entitled to take part in the administration of Hong Kong.

Ji Pengfei, director of the State Council Office in Charge of Hong Kong and Macao, today clarified the formulation of the "three-three system." He pointed out, the "three-three system" put forward by him principally means: All those who are in favor of China's reexercising its sovereignty over Hong Kong and who are willing to contribute to maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, whatever their political views and inclinations, are entitled to take part in the administration of Hong Kong. Ji Pengfei made the above remarks at a meeting today with Daniel C. W. Tse, president of Hong Kong Baptist College. Ji Pengfei said: "We encourage people from various quarters of Hong Kong to put forward more opinions on how to make a success of the administration of Hong Kong and how to maintain its stability and prosperity after China's reexercising its sovereignty."

Speaking on the question of the so-called "three-three system," Ji Pengfei said, what I mean is that, after China's recovery of its sovereignty over Hong Kong, the special administrative region's government and its legislative organs should include people from various sectors and, as long as they are in favor of China's reexercising its sovereignty over Hong Kong and are willing to contribute to maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, whatever their political views and inclinations may be, they are entitled to take part in the administration of Hong Kong.

Daniel C. W. Tse briefed Ji Pengfei on the development of Hong Kong's higher education. Ji Pengfei said, the development of Hong Kong's education in the future will be thought about and decided by the Hong Kong special administrative region and its universities, and I am of the opinion that Hong Kong's education should be improved by drawing on the experience of the advanced countries of the world in education. Daniel C. W. Tse has paid this visit to Beijing at the invitation of the Ministry of Education. Also present at today's meeting was Zhang Wensong, vice minister of education.

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